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# Everyday Sentences in Spoken English

Is Phonetic Transcription with Intonation Marks  
(For the use of Foreign Students)

BY

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## Preface.

WHEN the foreign student of English first comes to England he realizes, as perhaps he has never realized before, the difference between possessing a theoretical knowledge of the language and possessing the capacity for using the language in everyday speech. Hitherto he may have looked upon his work either as an interesting linguistic study or as a tedious but necessary preliminary to the passing of some dreaded examination. He is perhaps able to decipher an English text with tolerable accuracy; he is more or less able to translate into classical English the conventional sentences which form the "exercises" contained in his "English Course"; the range of his vocabulary and the extent of his knowledge of classical grammar are such as have enabled him to gain sufficient marks to pass some examination. He may even have paid some attention to the "conversational" side, and have satisfied his teacher as to his capacities for giving oral answers to the set questions contained in his text-book.

But on his arrival in England he finds that his relation towards the language has necessarily changed. English is no longer either an abhorred school-subject nor a fascinating literary hobby; it has now become the medium of communication between himself and the people by whom he is surrounded. His personal comfort depends on his being able to understand and to speak the English of daily converse. Unless he can express his wants, his wants will not be attended to. If he is not able to communicate readily and intelligibly with the policeman, the shopkeeper, the landlady, and his English acquaintances, he will find himself involved in misunderstandings and at cross purposes with the people who constitute his environment.

He will find that his pronunciation differs so much from that of native speakers that there may be mutual unintelligibility. The English sentences that he constructs so ingeniously and laboriously may result in stares of wonderment; the English sentences that he hears result in bewilderment; and often he concludes that the English do not know how to use their own language.

If he is well advised, and if he is fortunate enough to get into touch with the right teachers, his phonetic defects may soon be remedied, and he will learn how to recognize and how to make the sounds and the tones of which the spoken language is composed. He will soon learn that his own native phonetic system is of no more use in England than his own native monetary system; in both cases he must use the currency of the country.

Sooner or later another fact will also become impressed on his mind; namely, that he must use the same sort of English sentences as those which are used in England. Before this truth has been fully revealed to him he may have imagined strange things. He will, of course, have recognized that English speech is not merely a word-for-word equivalent of his own speech. If French, he will realize that "I should will well to follow one course from English" is not the way to say "*Je voudrais bien suivre un cours d'anglais.*" He will already be aware that French proverbs cannot be rendered into English by applying the ordinary rules of translation. He will already have been put on his guard against those mysterious things called "idioms," and will have been told that they mean "expressions which can neither be explained nor translated." It is, after all, only the comic Frenchman of the English novel or play who says "How you carry you?" or "There is not of what."

But while fully recognizing the existence of "idioms" he

will still assume that the vast bulk of English sentences (including those used in everyday speech) are more or less literal equivalents of his own. For the last twenty years I have been correcting the compositions of foreign students of English, and noting (sometimes with amusement, sometimes with amazement) the results of this assumption.<sup>1</sup> The student forms sentences in his own language and translates them into English and, provided there are no serious mistakes in grammar or vocabulary, sees no reason why the resultant sentences should not be perfect.

I frequently use the following test in my classes. I say: "Imagine yourself in a given situation; imagine, for instance, that having made an appointment with somebody, you arrive ten minutes late. Now write down a few of the things which you might say in such circumstances." In the great majority of cases the students write sentences which no English-speaking person would ever use.<sup>2</sup> And yet, in many cases, there are no actual violations of English grammar. I then say: "You have *invented* these sentences. You have either translated them or have evolved them out of your inner consciousness. You have strung a lot of words together in the hope that the sentence will be intelligible. But you have not asked yourselves whether these are sentences which you have actually heard fall from the lips of native speakers."

Sooner or later the foreign student begins to realize that genuine English sentences cannot be evolved out of his inner consciousness, and that the process of translation from his mother-tongue rarely produces anything but pidgin-English

<sup>1</sup>For some characteristic and authentic specimens of foreigners' English see "Essays in English of Ultima Thule." (Heffer, 12.)

<sup>2</sup>Examples. Excuse me that I arrive too late. I regret that I have made you wait. Will you please forgive my latecoming. I think that you expect me since ten minutes.



(i.e. any dialect of English which is used exclusively by foreigners). He discovers, in short, that nine-tenths of English speech is "idiomatic." He concludes, and rightly, that he must adopt an entirely different plan; that he must observe exactly what English people do actually say; that he must make mental or written notes and then, on the first suitable occasion, use these identical expressions himself. From this moment onwards his speech begins to improve.

Some students experience a certain amount of difficulty in observing and retaining. They have not formed the observation habit. They may live in an English environment and hear English spoken around them at every moment, but until they have disciplined themselves to observe and to note exactly what they hear, they persist in inventing sentences by some strange synthetic process—and continue to talk "pidgin."

For various reasons it is not always advisable for the student at the outset to make his own collection or selection of models. In the first place he may have limited opportunities for observation. In the second place he cannot always be expected to select, from the thousands of expressions he may hear, the most useful or most characteristic models. He is unable to distinguish the English of normal conversation from slangy, trivial, vulgar, pedantic, or bookish English. He will gain little help from his English friends, for many of them feel it their duty to teach him "better" English than that represented by their own normal and educated speech,<sup>1</sup> while others delight in coaching him in

<sup>1</sup> This is the sort of advice which my foreign students report to me: "Don't say *don't*; say *do not*; *don't* is a vulgar expression." "Never use a preposition to finish a sentence with." "You should say *whom* not *who* when it isn't subject; I don't know who you learn your English from."

those racy and familiar expressions which sound so offensive when used by those whose command of the language is not perfect.

Again, given the most appropriate models, the foreign student is rarely able to transcribe faithfully in phonetic characters what he *does* hear, and without an exact phonetic (and even tonetic) transcription, the student will rarely be able to reproduce with any success what he has observed.

But authentic models the student *must* have; they form part of his elementary equipment. This book is intended to supply him with a characteristic selection of those sentences which are likely to be of the greatest use to him in the first stages of his study of Spoken English. He may safely use as many of these sentences as he is able to memorize, for, to the best of my knowledge and belief they are representative of the ordinary everyday speech of educated persons in England. I make no claim that this is the classical English of the grammar-books, that it is the "best" English, or even "correct" English. I merely state that it is the sort of English which I actually hear used in ordinary conversation by those whose speech is generally considered beyond criticism.

The pronunciation is in general conformity with that given in Professor Jones' *English Pronouncing Dictionary*.

The phonetic transcription is that of the International Phonetic Association.

The "tonetic" symbols are those I have explained and used in my *English Intonation* and *A Grammar of Spoken English*. I am aware that each sentence may be intoned in a number of different ways according to the exact shade of meaning that the speaker wishes to convey, but I have selected in each case that intonation which I think to be the most appropriate and characteristic.



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## Phonetic Symbols.

The phonetic transcription used is that of the International Phonetic Association, in its simplified or "broad" form.

Key words are not required for: p, b, t, d, k, m, n, l, r, f, v, s, z, h, w. The remaining phones are:

### *Consonants.*

g	give.	ʒ	measure.
ŋ	long.	j	yes.
θ	thin.	tʃ	chin.
ð	then.	dʒ	jam.
ʃ	ship.		

### *Vowels.*

i:	see.	ʌ	put.
ɪ	it.	u:	too.
e	get.	ʌ	up.
æ	cat.	ɔ:	bird.
ɑ:	father.	ə	china, cathedral
ɒ	hot.		
ɔ:	saw.		

### *Diphthongs.*

eɪ	day.	ɪə	here.
oʊ	go.	θə	there.
aɪ	fly.	ɔə	four.
aʊ	how.	ʊə	tour.
ɔɪ	boy.		

[:] The length mark.

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For the value of the intonation marks see *English Intonation* (same Author and Publishers).



## Part I.

### EASY LACONIC EXPRESSIONS.

From the point of view of the beginner, the easiest foreign expressions are those composed of not more than three or four words. The following collection has been selected from those which most frequently occur in everyday speech. With these the student should hardly ever be at a loss for an appropriate response in a conversation, provided that he understands the general drift of what is being said to him.

#### ANSWERS, AND RESPONSES EXPRESSING ASSENT, DISSENT, DOUBT, ETC.

ʋjes, ʃjes, ˌjes.

ʋnou, ʃnou, ˌnou.

ʋou, ʃou.

ˊou ʋjes.

ˊou ʋnou.

ʋm, ʃm, ˌm.

ʋkɔ:s or əf ʋkɔ:s.

ʋkɔ:s not or əf ʋkɔ:s not.

bai ʋɔ:l minz.

bai ʋnou minz.

dʒast ʋsou, ˊdʒast ʋsou.

kwait ʋsou.

ig ʋzækli.

ðæt s ʋtru:.

ðæt s kwait ʋtru:



præps \sou.  
 præps \not.  
 ai dæ \sei, ai dæ /sei.  
 veri \laikli, veri /laikli,  
 \sætnli, /sætnli.  
 veri \wel, —yeri /wel.  
 —ol /rait.  
 —rait /hou! (*rather familiar*).  
 —ðæt s /rait.  
 —ðæt s /it.  
 —ai /θɪŋk sou, ai /θɪŋk sou.  
 —ai dount /θɪŋk sou, —ai dount /θɪŋk sou.  
 —æz ju' /laik, —æz ju' /laik.  
 —if ju' /laik, —if ju' /laik, —if ju' /laik,  
 \ou ai \sɪ.  
 \jes ai \sɪ.  
 —not /jet, —not /jet.  
 —not ævɔl.  
 —not in ðə /lɪst.

COMMENTS, SHORT STATEMENTS, ANSWERS OTHER THAN MERE  
 EXPRESSIONS OF ASSENT, DISSENT AND DOUBT.

\ɔɪs wæn.	—not /ɔɪs wæn.	/hæ:dli.
/ðæt wæn.	—not /ðæt wæn.	/skeəsli.
\ɔɪs wei.	—not /ɔɪs wei.	/hɪər it ɪz.
/ðæt wel.	—not /ðæt wel.	/ðær it ɪz.
/aɪk /ɔɪs.	—not /aɪk /ɔɪs.	—veri /naɪs.
/aɪk /ðæt.	—not /aɪk /ðæt.	—not /bæd.
/θɪz.	—not /θɪz.	—ðæt l /du:.
/θəuz.	—not /θəuz.	—ðæt wəʊnt /du:.
/maɪn.	—not /maɪn.	—ðæt s /bɛtə.
/jɔ:z.	—not /jɔ:z.	—ðæt s ə /nɑ:f.

# EASY LAÇONIC EXPRESSIONS

3\*

Wan.	not Wan.	on de deff.
Wai.	not Wai.	on de wait.
Wia.	not Wia.	stret on.
Wes.	not Wes.	am veri glizd.
Wau.	not Wau.	am veri glæd.
at Wans.	not at Wans.	neva smæd.
Weriðip.	not Weriðip.	it daznt smæd.
Weriðodi.	not Weriðodi.	it s nou gud.
Weriwan.	not Weriwan.	it s nou vjus.
Weriwea.	not Weriwea.	it s nou strabl.
Waðið.		ai dount wou.
Woubedi.		ai dount ando-stand.
Wouwau.		Wai dount kea.
Wouwea.		Wai dount mæið.
Wewa.		am Wjurst tu it.
Widi.		ðæt s æil.
Wolmoust.		

## SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

(Questions containing an interrogative word.)

Wot? Wot?	Wau wlog?
Wuz?	Wot wfo?
Witf Wan?	Witf wwei?
Wuz?	Wuz wfo?
Wwe?	at Wot wtaim?
Wven?	on Wot wdej?
Wai?	in Wot wmað?
Wau?	in Wot wje?
Wau wmatf?	Wwea wbaits.
Wau wæni?	Wot s ðe wtaim?
Wau wæ?	Wot did ju sei?

## EVERYDAY SENTENCES

## GENERAL QUESTIONS.

(Questions requiring merely YES or NO as answers.)

/jeq?	/eniθiq?
/nou?	/θis wan?
—pɪl /tʃaɪt?	/θæt wan?
/tʃedi?	/θis wei?
/taim?	Etc., etc. See p. 2.
—gəʊɪŋ /aʊt?	

## COMMANDS.

ʌk. —dəʊnt ʌk, —dəʊnt ʌk.  
 —ʌk —hɪə.  
 ʌlɪŋ.  
 —lɪn tə ʌmɪ.  
 ʌweɪt. —dəʊnt ʌweɪt, —dəʊnt ʌweɪt.  
 ʌstɒp. —dəʊnt ʌstɒp, —dəʊnt ʌstɒp.  
 ʌmaɪnd! ʌmaɪnd!  
 —teɪk ʌkeɪ! —teɪk ʌkeɪ!  
 —kəm /ɪn, —kəm /ɪn!  
 —gəʊ /ɪn, —gəʊ ʌɪnt  
 —kəm ə /ɒŋ.  
 ə /geɪn, —ə /geɪn.  
 —wənz ə /geɪn, —wənz ə /geɪn.  
 ə /ŋɑ:ðə, —ə /ŋɑ:ðə.  
 sɪ /moʊə, —sɪ /moʊə.  
 ʌnaɪ.  
 —bɪz ʌkwəɪt.  
 —meɪk ʌkeɪst.  
 —ʌk ə /ʃɒp.  
 —fɒləʊ ʌnɪ, —fɒləʊ ʌnɪ.

—sit ʌdaun, —sit ʌdaʊn.  
 —get ʌp, —get ʌp.  
 —geu ʌon.  
 ʌdount.

## EXCLAMATIONS.

ʌoul	—nou ʌia!
—ou ʌia!	ʌnonsens!
—ou ʌdia!	—ou ʌnonsens!
—die ʌmi!	—hau ʌmais!
ʌgudniʃ!	—hau ʌstreindʒ!
ʌgreiʃ!	—wot e ʌpitil
—gudnis ʌgreiʃ!	ʌwpt!
—ou ʌjɛd!	—wel, wel, ʌwel!
—gud ʌbɔd!	—bles maɪ ʌpull
—ou ʌbɔb!	—hʌʌlou!
—wel eɪ ʌveɪ!	
ʌfensil	

## GREETINGS, POLITE EXPRESSIONS, ETC.

—hʌʌlou!  
 —han ʌɔ: ju?  
*(when meeting)* gud ʌmɔɔniɪ, —gud ʌmɔɔniɪ,  
 " " gud ʌftəʌnuɪ, —gud ʌftəʌnuɪ.  
 " " gud ʌvɪniɪ, —gud ʌvɪniɪ.  
*(when parting)* —gud ʌmɔɔniɪ.  
 " " —gud ʌftəʌnuɪ.  
 " " —gud ʌvɪniɪ.  
 —gud ʌnɔɪt.  
 —gud ʌbai.  
 —si: ju: tə-mɔɔrou.

## EVERYDAY SENTENCES

/θæŋk ju', θæŋk ju', θæŋk ju'.

—ou θæŋk ju'.

—θæŋk ju' veri wmatʃ.

θæŋks.

—ou θæŋks.

θæŋks ʔson ʔmatʃ.

—matʃ əvblaɪdʒd.

It s —veri ʔkaind əv ju'.

ʔsori.

—ai m ʔsori.

ik ʔskju:z —mi.

əv lau mi.

wið ʔpiez.

—han dɜ ju' vdu:.

## Part II.

### TYPICAL EVERYDAY SENTENCES.

THE first few weeks of one's residence in a foreign country may be termed "the period of dumbness." It is marked by an inability to say anything beyond easy laconic expressions and halting "pidgin" sentences composed laboriously on the spur of the moment. It is the period of helplessness and embarrassment. One feels indeed as helpless as a young child and far more embarrassed, for the young child is not expected to make any conversational efforts, and his wants are generally anticipated and provided for. From the linguistic point of view too, it is a dangerous period, for during his first few weeks abroad the student lays the foundation of his future speech habits. Compelled to express himself as best he can, he creates a jargon of his own by means of which he may just succeed in making himself understood. Having found the line of least resistance he proceeds to form the "jargon" or "pidgin" habit.

This point is important enough to warrant a concrete example. A few days after his arrival, the foreign student finds it necessary to fix up an appointment with somebody, and so he racks his memory to find a few words which seem to him appropriate to the occasion; he strings these together and says: "To-day in the evening you are occupied yes?"<sup>1</sup> He succeeds in making himself understood, and makes a mental note of the fact that his sentence was intelligible.

<sup>1</sup> This will probably be pronounced as: "Toddeh ... in ... zee... evvening ... you ... arre ... a cupid, ... yase?"

A few days later he finds himself in a similar situation, and has recourse to the same sentence. On this occasion he produces it with less effort; and after three or more repetitions he has perfectly memorized this atrocious specimen of pidgin-English.

Now the right procedure would have been to memorize in advance a real English equivalent. (E.g. Do you happen to be free this evening?<sup>2</sup>) "What?" exclaims the reader, "Memorize twenty million sentences in order to provide for twenty million contingencies?" Needless to say, I do not advocate any such impossible procedure; in its place I recommend the following rational and particularly simple scheme.

In the course of our daily life we are confronted with situations requiring speech. Some of these situations are of frequent occurrence; we expect them and can foresee them. We know that in the ordinary course of events we shall find ourselves in a shop with a view to buying something, or we shall require to ask our way, or we shall have to make enquiries at the railway-station, or at the hotel. In our common experience we find ourselves obliged to make haste, or we arrive somewhere rather later than the hour fixed, or we mislay something. A friend comes in from a walk or from the theatre, or we think of going to bed, or of getting up. All these are occasions requiring the exercise of our linguistic powers. If we are strangers in a strange land it is not difficult to draw up a list of the situations which are likely to arise—their number is not very great—and we can prepare ourselves to meet them, by memorizing a few of the set expressions used on such occasions. The object of this part of the present book is to furnish the student with selections of expressions appropriate to some of the most frequently recurring occasions for speech.

<sup>2</sup> See page 20.

## ENQUIRING ABOUT APARTMENTS.

ai —sɪ ju' hæv sɒm ʁumz tə let.  
 —hæv ju' eni ʁumz tə let?  
 —kəd ai ʁai: ðəm?  
 ai —wɒnt ə ʁum. ai —wɒnt tu: ʁumz.  
 ʁjes, —dʒast bed ən ʁbrekfəst.  
 ai ʃl —əʊnli bi stetiŋ əbaʊt ə ʁwi:k.  
 —hæv ju' ə ʃlʊ:dʒə rum?  
 ai —wɒnt ə dabl ʁbedid rum.  
 ai —wɒnt ə rum wið tu: siŋgl ʁbedz.  
 ʁjes, it s fə ʁmi:  
 ʁnou, ðər ə ʁtu: ɔv əs.  
 —wɒt s ðe praɪs bə ðe ʁwi:k?  
 ðæt s —raʊðə mɔ: ðən ai wəz θiŋkiŋ əv ʁgi:vɪŋ.  
 prəps ju' hæv ə les iŋk'spensɪv rum.  
 —wɒz z ðe ʁba:θrum?  
 dæz —ðis iŋklud ðe ju:s əv ðe ʁsitiŋ rum?  
 dæz —ðis iŋklud ə'tendəns?  
 —də ju' prəvaɪd ʃmi:z?  
 ʁðis ɪ sju:t mi ɔɪ'trait.  
 ai ʃl wɒnt ðe rum tə ʁdeɪ.  
 ai —spəʊz ai kæn kʌm ɪn et ʁwaɪns, ʁkaɪnt ai?

## BUYING SOMETHING.

ai —wɒnt sɒm ʁ(name of article).  
 ai —wɒnt ə ʁ(name of article).  
 —hæv ju' eni ʃ(name of article).  
 də —ju: sel ʃ(name of article).  
 wɪl —ju: ʃəʊ mi sɒm ʃ(name of article).  
 ai —wɒnt sʌmθɪŋ laɪk ʁðis.



wou — ðæt iznt kwait wot ai wout.  
 ai m wou bet it — iznt wot ai wout.  
 kan — ju' jou mi' samθig /dɪfrənt?  
 — hau matʃ iz ðæt?  
 — wot s ðe prais əv ðæt wan?  
 həv ju' — eniθig ə litl /tʃɪpə?  
 iz — ðæt ðe seim /praɪs?  
 wou, — mɔː laɪk ðis.  
 — laɪk ðis, bet blʌdʒə.  
 — laɪk ðe wan ju' sould mi' dʒast wau, bet — roðə wɔːlə.  
 /hau matʃ dɪd ju' sei ðis wɔːz?  
 ai l — teɪk ðis.  
 — ai θɪŋk ðis wan l sjurt mi' /best.  
 wou, ai wount teɪk /ðæt wan.  
 — hau matʃ iz ðæt ɔːltə-geðə plɪz?  
 wot s ɔːl /θæŋk ju'.

#### THE FOREIGN STUDENT ASKS FOR LINGUISTIC INFORMATION.

— wot dɔːz ðæt wɔːd miːn?  
 — wot s ðe wɪnɪŋ əv ðæt wɔːd?  
 — wot dɔːz [*the unknown word*] miːn?  
 — iz it ə wɔːd ɪn kɒmən /juːz?  
 — ɔːr iz it wan əv ðəuz wɔːdz ju' ɒnli juːz wen jɔː wraɪtɪŋ?  
 — hau dɔː ju' prəˈnaʊns ɪt?  
 — sei it əˈɡen, /wɪl ju?  
 — sei it əˈɡen tuː ə θriː ˈtaɪmz, /wɪl ju?  
 ai — kʌmɪt kwait kætʃ ðə prəˈnɑːnsiːveɪʃn.  
 — kæn ju' raɪt ɪt ɪn fəˈnetɪk /kærɪktəz fɔː miː?  
 — wɔːz ðe wɪstres? /juː nou wot ai /miːn;  
 ɔːn — wot sɪləbl dɔːz ði wɛksənt fɔːl?

—iz ðis rait? \hɪn: [.....]  
 —hau dɜ ju' rɛpəl it?  
 —iz ðis ɪksprɛʃn ɔ'fɪn ju:zɪd?  
 —iz it ju:zɪd ɪn ækʃfʊl /spɪrɪʃ?  
 —ɔ'r ɪz ɪt ɔʊnli ə ʁbʊkɪʃ ɪksprɛʃn?  
 —hau dɜ ju' ɪksprɛs ðɪs ɪn ɪŋɡlɪʃ: [.....]  
 —iz ðis ɪksprɛʃn ɔ'lraɪt? [.....]  
 —ɔ'r ɪz ɪt tu: ʁslæŋɪ?  
 —iz ðər enɪ /ʌðə weɪ əv seɪɪŋ ɪt?  
 dɜ —ju: rɪəli ju:z ðæt ɪksprɛʃn ʃə'self wen ʃə: spɪkɪŋ?  
 aɪ —dʊnt wɒnt tə nəʊ wɒt pɪpl' lɔst tə sei;  
     aɪ —mɪəli wɒnt tə nəʊ wɒt pɪpl' ʁdʊr sei.  
 —plɪz dʊnt tɪrʃ mɪ tə sei enɪθɪŋ ju' dʊnt sei ʃə'self.

## STARTING A CONVERSATION WITH A BUSY MAN.

ə —ju: veri /bɪzi?  
 ə —ju: dɪsɪŋ/ɡeɪdʒd fər ə mɔʊmənt?  
 ɪk'skju:z mɪ, bət —kæn aɪ /spɪk tə ju' fər ə mɔʊmənt?  
 aɪ \nəʊ ʃə: veri /bɪzi, bət....  
     ....aɪ —wɒnt tə ʁspɪk tu' ju'.  
     ....aɪ ʃd —laɪk tə ʁspɪk tu' ju'.  
 —kæn ju' /speə mɪ ə fju: mɪnɪts?  
 —kæn aɪ /tɔ:k tu' ju' fər ə fju: mɪnɪts?  
 aɪ \fɔmət kɪp ju' /lɔŋ.  
 aɪ ʁprə'mɪs nɒt tə kɪp ju' /lɔŋ.  
 ðə z —səmθɪŋ aɪ wɒnt tu ʁɜ:k ju'.  
 ðə z —səmθɪŋ aɪ ʃd laɪk tə ʁspɪk tu' ju' əbaut.  
 ðə z ə —rɜ:ðər ɪmˈpɔ:tnt mə'tər aɪ wɒnt tə ʁtɔ:k tu' ju' əbaut.  
 ðə z ə —lɪtl mə'tər aɪ ʃd laɪk tə hæv ʃə: ɛdˈvaɪs əbaut.  
 ɪf ʃə: ʁveri bɪzi nəʊ, aɪ kn tel ju' ənəðə \taɪm.

## ASKING THE WAY.

iz —dis rait fə ðə /steɪn?  
 iz —dis ðə rait wei tə ðə /haɪ strɪt?  
 kən —juː dərekt miː tə ðə /pəʊst ofis?  
 —wɪtʃ iz ðə nɪərist wei tə ðə ˈsiː?  
 —iz ðə steɪn /frɪː frəm hɪə?  
 —hau lɒŋ wɪl ɪt teɪk miː tə get tə ðə taʊn ˈhəʊl?  
 —wɪtʃ iz ðə best wei tə ˈget ðeə?  
 ðə —ðɪz trænz rʌn tə ðə sentər əv ðə /taʊn?  
 ai —wɒnt tə get tə ˈwʌndkɪt strɪt.  
 kən —juː tel mi wɛə ðə mjuːzɪəm iz?  
 —iz ðər ə /pəʊst ofis enɪweə nɪə hɪə?

## AT THE STATION.

—θərd sɪŋɡl ˈbɜːmɪŋəm.  
 —wɪtʃ ˈplætfɔːm?  
 iz —dis ðə rait plætfɔːm fə ðə /mæntʃɪstə treɪn?  
 ai —wɒnt ə ˈpɔːtə.  
 ai v —ɡɒt sʌm ˈlæɡɪdʒ hɪə, —ɪn ə ˈtɹæksɪ.  
 ai —wɒnt ðɪs ˈlæɡɪdʒ leɪbl, fə ˈdʌʊvə.  
 —wɛə z ðə ˈkloukrʊm?  
 —duː ai hæv tə /tʃeɪndʒ enɪweə?  
 iz —dis ə /θruː treɪn?  
 —iz ðər ə θruː /kæɪdʒ?  
 —wɒt taɪm z ðə nekst treɪn fə ˈdestə?  
 ai —wɒnt tə get tə ˈwʌtɪŋəm.  
 ai ɪl —wɒnt ə ˈtɹæksɪ.  
 iz —dis sɪt ɪn /geɪdʒd?  
 iz ðər —eni /rʊm ɪn ðɪs kəmˈpɑːtmənt?  
 —hau lɒŋ duː ai hæv tə ˈweɪt?  
 —iz ðər enɪ /ʌðə wei əv ɡetɪŋ ðeə?

## A FRIEND HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE THEATRE.

/wel, \_\_did ju' in/dʒɔɪ jəsɛlf?  
 did ju' —hæv ə gud /taɪm?  
 /hɒv ju' —hæd ə gud /taɪm?  
 \_\_did ju' /laɪk ɪt?  
 \_\_did ju' in/dʒɔɪ ɪt?  
 wə ðə —meni /pi:pl ðə?  
 —hau did ju' /laɪk ðə pɜ:sməns?  
 wəz ɪt /gʊd?  
 wə ði /æktəz gud?  
 wəz ɪt wel /pleɪd?  
 —wəz ɪt ə /naɪs pi:s?  
 wəz ðə /ɪnʒɜ:zɪk gud?  
 ðə ju' /ɜ:fɪn ɡəʊ tə ðə θiətə?  
 —wɒt sɔ:t əv pi:s wəz ɪt?  
 —wɒt sɔ:t əv pleɪz ðə ju' laɪk /best?  
 əv ju' —evə bi:n tə /kiŋz θiətə?  
 əv ju' —evə sɪn bɜ:meɪd /fɔ: æktɪd?  
 did ju' —hæv eni trəbl ɪn ɡetɪŋ /ɪn?  
 /həd ju' —teɪkɪn ʃɔ: tɪkɪts ɪn əd/va:ns?

## A FRIEND HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A WALK.

/wel, —hau did ju' ɪndʒɔɪ ʃɔ: wɜ:k?  
 /wel, /hɒv ju' —hæd ə naɪs wɜ:k?  
 ðə ju' —fi:l /betər æftər ɪt?  
 —wəz did ju' wɜ:ɡu?  
 —hau fɜ: did ju' wɜ:ɡu?  
 ðə ju' fi:l /staɪd æftə ʃɔ: wɜ:k?  
 ju' mɑ:st bi: fɪlɪŋ rʌʃə /staɪd.

did ju' —wɔ:k ɔ:l ðə ʃwei?  
 did ju' —gou əʃloun?  
 did ju' —gou ɔ:l bə ʃa'self?  
 did —enibədi gou ʃwið ju' ?  
 hæv ju' —evə bi'n ðəs bi'fɔ: ?  
 iz —ðis ðə fɔ:st taim ju' v (evə) ʃbi'n ðəs?  
 did ju' —si: eniθiŋ ʃin'tristiŋ?  
 ət —wɔt taim did ju' vget ðəs?  
 —ðə ju' ʃlaik wɔkiŋ?  
 —it mɔst əv bi'n rə:ðə ʃwɔm. (....ʃkould. ....ʃtaierɪŋ.)

## MEALS.

ʃwel, —wɔt əbaʊt hævɪŋ sʌmθiŋ tu' ɔ:t?  
 ʋai m fidiŋ ʋhʌŋgri.  
 ai hæd brekfɛst rɔ:ðər ʋɔ:li ðəs mɔ:niŋ.  
 —ðə ju' ʃdʒenrəli hæv lʌntʃ əbaʊt ðis taim?  
 —wɛə ʃl wi gou fə ʋlʌntʃ?  
 ʋai dɔʊnt ʃnou; —wɛə ju' ʃlaik; ʋai dɔʊnt maɪnd.  
 ət —wɔt taim ðə ju' dʒenrəli hæv ʋbrekfɛst?  
 (....ʋlʌntʃ? ....ʋti: ? ....ʋdɪnə? ....ʋsʌpə?)  
 —ʃl ai ɔ:ðə ʃti:  
 —iznt it ni:li taim fə ʃdɪnə?  
 ət —wɔt taim ðə wi' hæv ʋdɪnə?  
 wel, —let s hæv dɪnə rɔ:ðər ʋɔ:li, ən —get it ʋɔ:ʋə.  
 • ðæt l giv əs plenti əv taim tə ʋgou sʌmweə ʋɔ:ftʌwɔ:dz.  
 ʃwɔt? ʃdɪnə? wi' v ɔʊnli dʒʌst hæd ʋti:  
 wel, —let s dʒʌst hæv ə laɪt ʋmɪl sʌmweə ʋnau.  
 —dɔʊnt ju' θɪŋk it əd bi' betə tə ʃweɪt ə bit, —ænd hæv ə  
 gud sɛbʃtənʃl mɪl ə li:li ʃleɪtə?

## GETTING UP.

—donnt ju' θɪŋk it s niəli taim tə get ʔap?  
 ai ʃəd get ʔap if ʔai wə ju'; it s getɪŋ ʔleɪt.  
 —wen ə ju' gəʊɪŋ tə get ʔap?  
 də ju' —nou ðə ʔtaɪm?  
 ʔai v bi'n ap fə ðə laʊst tu: ʔaʊəz.  
 ʔwel; —wɒt əbaʊt getɪŋ ʔap?  
 —ai ʔseɪ; ʔdu: get ʔap.  
 ju' ʔnou wɒt ə lɒt əv θɪŋz wi' v gɒt tə ʔdu: ðəs mɔːnɪŋ.  
 —oɪl ʔraɪt; ai m ʔdʒəst gəʊɪŋ tə get ʔap.  
 ai ʔʃaɪnt bi lɔŋ ʔnaʊ.  
 ai l bi —daʊn in ə ʔməʊmənt.  
 ai v —əʊnli gɒt tə get maɪ ʔbɜːts ɔn.  
 —wɒt s ðə ʔtaɪm ðen?  
 —ɪz it əz —leɪt əz oɪl ʔθæt?  
 ai hæd —nou aɪvɪə it wəz sɒu leɪt.  
 —ai v əʊnli dʒəst wɒk ʔap.  
 —wɒt taim z ʔbrekfəst?  
 ai ʔaɪnt bi' redi fə haʊf ən ʔaʊə ʔjet.

## GOING TO BED.

ai θɪŋk it s taim tə gɒu tə ʔbed.  
 it s getɪŋ ʔleɪt; —dʒəst lʊk ət ðə ʔtaɪm!  
 ju' ɒt tu əv bi'n in bed ən ʔaʊər əgəʊ.  
 wel, —ai m gəʊɪŋ tə ʔbed; ai m ʔslɪpɪ.  
 ʔai daʊnt fiɪl slɪpɪ ə ʔbɪt.  
 if ai wɛnt tə ʔbed, ai m ʔʃɔːr ai ʔʊdnt get tə ʔslɪp.  
 ə —ju: fiɪlɪŋ ʔtaɪd? wʊd ju' —laɪk tə gɒu tə ʔbed?  
 ai —kʊdnt get tə ʔslɪp laʊst naɪt.

ai waz ə'weik til —tu: əklək in ðə ˈmɔ:niŋ.  
 at —wɒt taɪm dɜː juː dʒenrəli weɪk ˈʌp?  
 —wen dɜː juː wɒnt tə get ˈʌp?  
 wud juː —laɪk ənɪbədɪ tə ʃkɔːl juː?  
 wel, —ɪf juː l ɪk/əksjuːz miː, ai θɪŋk ai l bi getɪŋ tə ˈbed.  
 ɪt s taɪm fɔː ˈjuː tə goʊ ˈtuː.  
 juː ˈrɪəli ɔːt tə goʊ tə bed əˈliː.  
 ai m ˈfɔː juː daʊnt get əˈnʌf ˈrest.  
 —ai ˈheit goʊɪŋ tə bed ʃɛl.  
 ai ˈnəʊ ai ˈlɔːst tə goʊ tə bed əˈliː.  
 wel, —ai m niːli əˈslɪp.  
 ˈjuː kən steɪ ʌp ɪf juː wɒnt tuː, bət —ai m ɔːf tə ˈbed,  
 —gʊd ˈnaɪt.  
 —ai haʊp juː l əˈslɪp wel.

## SOMETHING LOST.

hæv —juː sɪn maɪ ʃæt enɪweə?  
 —ai v lɔːst maɪ ˈkɪ.  
 —ai kʌnt faɪnd maɪ ˈpɜːs.  
 —weə —kæn ai əv ˈpʊt ɪt?  
 ai v —lʊkt fɔːr ɪt ˈevriweə.  
 ai —kʌnt faɪnd ɪt ˈeniweə.  
 nəʊ —weə ɒn əθ kæn ɪt ˈbiː?  
 —ɪt ɪz sɒʊ ɛnɔɪɪŋ tə mɪsleɪ θɪŋz!  
 ɪt s —maʊst ˈstreɪndʒ, ˈrɪəli!  
 —ɪt kʌnt biː ʃlɔːst!  
 ai ɒnli ˈsɔː ɪt hɪə ðə ˈmɔ:niŋ.  
 ai ˈhæd ɪt haʊf ən ˈaʊər əˈgɒn.  
 ai mʌst əv ˈdrɒpt ɪt sʌmweə ɪn ðə ˈstrɪt.  
 ai səpəʊz ˈjuː hævnt sɪn ɪt enɪweə, ʃhæv juː?

sambedi z \teikn it, ai ikspekt.  
 hæv ju' —lukt in ði aða \rum?  
 ju' d beta gou ən hæv ə\ndə luk.  
 præps ju' left it in jɔ'r ouvekout \pokit.  
 —wæ did ju' hæv it \da:st?  
 —did ju' huz it wail ju' wæ \aut?  
 wai \hier it iz!  
 \hier it iz; \ai v \got it!  
 wai bles mai soul, it mast əv bin hier æl ðə \taim!

## THE FOREIGN STRANGER ASKS FOR ADVICE AND HELP.

iz ðær —enibodi hier u' spiks \frentʃ?  
 ai d \wæðə spik \frentʃ.  
 mai \wɪŋglɪʃ iz rʌðər elɪ\mentri —æt \preznt.  
 ai —wɒnt sɜm ɪnfə\neɪʃn.  
 ai —wʌndə wæðə ju' d bi' gud ʌnəf tə \help mi'.  
 ai m —rʌðər in ə \dɪfɪklti.  
 ðə z ə —sɜ:tn mæstər ai wɒnt tu' ɪk\spleɪn.  
 ənd ai —daʊnt kwait nou hau tu' ɪk\spleɪn it.  
 ai θɔ:t præps \ju' mait help mi.  
 —f kɔ:s ai daʊnt wɒnt tə \trabl ju'.  
 —mai neɪm z \name).  
 —ai liv ət \address).  
 ai v bin —təʊld ai ɔ:t tə si: ðə hed əv sʌm dɪ\pɑ:tmənt ɔv aðə,  
 ənd ai —daʊnt nou wæ tə \gou.  
 in fækt ai daʊnt nou wɒt dɪ\pɑ:tmənt it \ɪz.  
 ənd ai daʊnt kwait nou wɒt ai v got tə \gou fɔ'.  
 ai m ə —pɜ:fɪkt \streɪndʒə'hɪz, ju',sɪ:  
 ai jəd bi' \sou matʃ əblaɪdʒd tu' ju' ɪf ju' kəd gɪv mi' ə lɪtl  
 əd\vaɪs.



## FIRST ATTEMPTS AT CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH.

ai m əˈfreɪd ai daʊnt ʌndəˈstænd juː.  
 ai ˈdaʊnt kwaɪt ʌndəˈstænd juː.  
 ai daʊnt ʌndəˈstænd ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ veri wel.  
 ai daʊnt ˈnou veri mʌtʃ ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ.  
 ai wɪʃ ai ˈɪdɪd.  
 ai m nɒt ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ, juː sɪt.  
 əz ə məɪtər əv fækt, ai m ˈɪfrɛntʃ.  
 ai hævnt ˈbiːn ɪn ðɪs kʌntri veri ˈlɒŋ.  
 ai ˈnou ə ˈlɪtl ɪŋɡlɪʃ, bət ˈnɒt ˈmʌtʃ.  
 ai kʌn ˈdʒʌst meɪk məsɛlf ʌndəˈstænd.  
 ɪt s ˈsou dɪfɪklt fɜːmɪ tu ʌndəˈstænd wen ˈpiːpl ˈspɪk tuː mɪ.  
 ai ˈʌndəˈstænd fɛəl wel wen piːpl spɪk ˈɪsləʊd.  
 ˈʌmʌst piːpl spɪk tuː ˈkwɪkli.  
 ðə prɒˈnɑːnsɪveɪʃn ɪz sou dɪfɪklt.  
 ai kən ˈwɪrd fɛəli ˈfɛəli.  
 ai ˈdaʊnt faɪnd ɪt dɪfɪklt tə ˈwɪrd.  
 ˈJes, —ai m telkɪŋ ˈlesnz.  
 ˈai hæv ə lesn niːli evri ˈdeɪ.  
 ai ˈdaʊnt get əˈnʌf ˈpræktɪs.  
 ai ˈdaʊnt get əˈnʌf ˈpræktɪs ɪn æktʃʊl ˈspɪkɪŋ.

## WHEN LATE.

ai m əˈfreɪd ai m ˈleɪt.  
 ai m rʌʃðə ˈleɪt ai m əˈfreɪd.  
 ɒm —ai ˈleɪt?  
 ai ˈθɒŋp ai m nɒt ˈleɪt.  
 ai ˈkʊdnt ˈɡet hɪə bɪˈfɔː.  
 ai ˈtraɪd tə get hɪə ɔːliə, bət ai ˈkʊdnt.  
 ai ˈθɔːt ai ˈʃʊdnt bi eɪbl tə kʌm əˈtʌɪl.

it s 'laki ai m not leito ðn ai 'æm.  
 ai 'didnt nou ðe 'tain.  
 ðe 'klok wæz slou.  
 'mai 'wotʃ æd stopt.  
 ai 'lɔst mai 'trein.  
 ai hæd tɔ teik ðe 'nekst 'trein.  
 'sambədi keim tɔ 'si: mi: ət ðe 'laɪst 'moumənt.  
 ai 'heit bi'ɪŋ 'leit.  
 ai 'hoʊp ai hævnt kept ju: weitiŋ tu: 'lɔŋ.  
 ai 'nevə laik ki:pɪŋ pi:pl /weitiŋ.  
 'it s 'sou ɔnliŋ tɔ bi: 'leit.  
 ai m 'ɔrfəli 'sɔri.  
 ai m 'veri sɔri in'ɒdɪd.

## IN A HURRY.

ai məst 'riəli 'gou nou.  
 ai məst bi: 'ɔɪf.  
 it s taim fɔ: mi: tɔ 'gou.  
 ai 'riəli kʌnt steɪ enɪ 'lɔŋgə.  
 ai məst 'riəli 'lɪv ju:.  
 wi: riəli 'kʌnt weɪt enɪ 'lɔŋgə.  
 wi: 'leit æz it 'ɪz.  
 it s ɔ'l'redi paʊst ðe taim wi: ɔ:t tu: əv /stʌntɪd.  
 wi: riəli ɔ:t tɔ stɑ:t ət 'lwaɪns.  
 wi: 'məʊnt bi: 'leit.  
 ai m in ə 'həri.  
 wi: ɔ: in ə 'greɪt 'həri.  
 'sɔri, bʌt ai 'kʌnt stɒp 'lɒn.  
 wi: d beɪə meɪk 'heɪst.  
 ai 'wɪf ju: d həri 'lʌp.  
 'wi: 'ʃæl bi: leit.

ju' \nou wi' promist tə bi' ðə bai 'leit.  
 sambədi z \weitiŋ fə mi.  
 ai 'masnt ki:p im \weitiŋ.  
 if ai 'dount gou \nau, ai ʃəl lu:z 'mai 'trein.

## ARRANGING FOR A WALK.

'wɒt ʃi wi du: tə'dei?  
 wud ju' 'laik tə gou /aut?  
 ʃi wi 'gou fə ə /wɜ:k?  
 wud ju' 'laik tə gou aut fə ə /wɜ:k?  
 ai d raɪðə steɪ ət \houm ðəs /mɔ:nɪŋ.  
 wi' kəd gou 'aut ðəs aɪftə'nu:n.  
 'let s gou fə ə wɜ:k in ðə 'kʌntri.  
 ju' \laɪk lɔŋ /wɜ:kz, /dount ju'? (ə /dount ju'?)  
 \wel, wi' l gou fə ə 'neɪs lɔŋ wɜ:k.  
 'wɛə ʃi wi' 'gou?  
 'wɛə ju' /laɪk; 'ai dount maind.  
 ai l 'let \ju: disaɪd wɛə tə gou.  
 \ju: nou ðə kʌntri beɪə ðən /ai du'.  
 hæv ju' 'evə bi:n tə /leksfəd?  
 raɪðə ə lɔŋ \wei, /ɪznt it?  
 it \ɪz raɪðə ə lɔŋ /wei.  
 ɪznt ðə samwɛə /niərə wɛə wi' kəd gou?  
 /jes, ðə z /stæntən, /ðæt meɪks raɪðə ə neɪs wɜ:k.  
 /ðæt ɪznt fə; wi' kəd 'ɪzili get bæk bai \sevn.  
 'veri /wel ðen; 'let s meɪk it 'stæntən.

## FIXING UP AN APPOINTMENT. (I.)

ə 'ju: /fri: ðəs mɔ:nɪŋ?  
 də 'ju: hæpən tə bi' /fri: ðəs i:vniŋ?  
 ʃəl 'ju: bi' fri: ðəs aɪftə'nu:n?

hav ju' -got smitig ta dur ta'morou?  
 a -ju: veri 'bizi?  
 et -wot taim kən ai 'si: ju'?  
 et -wot taim wud ju' laik mi' ta kam an 'si: ju'?  
 -mei ai ikspekt ju' et /fo:?  
 wud ju' -raðə kam ta'morou?  
 -ap ta wot taim səl ju' bi' 'fri:?  
 səl -ai kəl on /ju:, o' wil -ju: kam fa' 'mi:  
 a ju' -fo:ə ju' l bi' 'ðeə.  
 a ju' -kwait fo:ə ju' kɪ /kam?  
 -wudnt it bi' betə ta kam ə litl 'leɪtə?  
 -dount ju' ðɪŋk it əd bi' betə ta kam 'leɪtə?  
 fl ai -let ju: nou 'leɪtə?  
 -lʌk 'hi:; ai l ɪtəl ju' /wot;  
 -ju: drɒp mi ə kə:sd ðəs 'sɪvɪŋ  
 and -tel mi' ɪg -zækli wot ju' v meɪd əp jɔ' maɪnd tə 'vdu:.  
 -si: ju' ta'morou ðen.

### FIXING UP AN APPOINTMENT. (II.)

ʃnou, \_\_ai m not ʃbizi.  
 ʃes, \_\_ai m ʃfri.  
 ai m ʔetifikʃi ʃfri.  
 ai ʃi bi ʔfri ʔes ʔaʃtəʔnuun.  
 ai ʃi bi ʔkwait fri ʔes ʔiʔvniŋ.  
 ai ʔʃant bi bizi təʔmarou.  
 ai ʃi bi ʔhier at haʃt paʃt ʔeiks,  
 ai ʃi bi ʔveri plizd tə ʔsi: juʔ.  
 ai l kɔl ɔn ʔsi: juʔ if juʔ ʃlaik.  
 juʔ kɔ kam tə mai ʔhaus.  
 ʔtraɪ tə kam ʔeɪsə, \_\_if juʔ ʔkæn.  
 \_\_ai hævnt eniʃiŋ pətikjələ tə ʔdu:  
 ʔ or ʔfə ʔ or ʃə.

ai l ʈuk aut fɔ ju ət əbaut vɔt.  
 it s,ə ʔpiti ai didnt nou ʃədli.  
 if jɔ ʔriuentid frəm ʃkamɪŋ, wil ju ʈet mi ʃnou?  
 ʋdu: trai tɔ ʃkam.  
 ai ʃl bi ʋsou glæd if ju ʔkɪ ʃkam.  
 ai m ʈɔt kwait ʃʃɔʔ weðər ai m ʋfri:  
 wel, ʈuk ʋhiə; ʈkam raund əz sʊm əz ju ʋkæn.  
 ʈet mi nou wen jɔ ʋfri:, ən ai l ʈkam ʋraund.

## CONCERNING THE WEATHER.

it s tænd kwait ʋwɔm əɡen, ʋhæznt it?

....ʋkould, etc.

....ʋʃli, etc.

....ʋfɔɡi, etc.

....ʋwet, etc.

it luks əz if wi wə ɡoʊɪŋ tɔ hæv ə fain ʋdei.

....ʋmɔ:niŋ ....aʃtəˈnu:n. ....ʋi:vniŋ.

....ʋnait. ....wi:k ʋend.

(For fain, substitute wet, fogi, kould, snoui, etc.)

ʈwɔt ə ʈavli ʋdei!

....ʋmɔ:niŋ! ....aʃtəˈnu:n! ....ʋi:vniŋ! ....ʋnait!

ʈwɔt ʈavli ʋweðəl

ʈai m ʋsou glæd it s tænd aut ʃfain!

ʈai m ʋsou sɔri it s tænd aut ʃwet.

ʈhan dɔ ju laik ʋðis weðə?

ʈwɔt ə ʈavli ʋʃeɪndʒ frəm ðə weðə wi v biˈn hæviŋ leitli.

ʈai ʋdu: hɔup it l kɪp ʃfain.

ʈiznt ðis ʈavli weðə?

ʈiznt ðis ʋretʃid weðə?

ai ʈhɔup it wɔunt ʋreɪn.

ai ʈhɔup it l kɪp ʋain.

## Part III.

### METHODS OF EXPRESSION.

PROFESSOR H. C. WYLD, in his fascinating *History of Modern Colloquial English*, points out that if English people of the present day were transported back into the seventeenth century, most of them would find it extremely difficult to carry on the simplest kind of decent social intercourse. "We should not know how to greet or to take leave of those we met, how to ask a favour, pay a compliment or send a polite message. . . . We could not scold a footman, commend a child, express in appropriate terms admiration for a woman's beauty, or aversion to the opposite quality. We should hesitate every moment how to address the person we were talking to. . . . Our innocent impulses of pleasure, approval, dislike, anger, disgust, and so on, would be nipped in the bud for want of words to express them. . . . If we . . . insisted on speaking in our own way, we should be made to feel before long that we were outraging every convention and sense of decorum. . . . We should appear at once too familiar and too stiff and stilted; too prim and too outspoken. . . . In any case we should cut a very sorry figure."

Now if English people "cut a very sorry figure" by the misuse of their own tongue, the foreign student of English may well imagine how often he "cuts a sorry figure" when using a tongue which has little or no analogy to his own. The Englishman transported by Mr. Wells' time machine back into the seventeenth (or even the eighteenth) century would have to learn, not precisely a new language, but new manners of using his own. But the foreign student transported

to England has the double task before him; to learn a new language and, by the medium of that language, to learn new manners of expression and new methods of social intercourse.

The object of Part III. of this book is to furnish typical examples of such methods of expression as used to-day in England of the twentieth century by educated persons in their usual everyday speech.

#### HOW TO EXPRESS THANKS.

ʋæŋk juː. ʋæŋks. ʋæŋk juː.<sup>1</sup> —meni ʋæŋks.  
 —ou ʋæŋk juː. ʋæŋk juː ʋsou /matʃ/. ʋæŋks ʋsou /matʃ/.  
 —θæŋks veri ʋmatʃ. ʋæŋk juː —veri ʋmatʃ.  
 ʋou θæŋks ʋɔːfəli. ʋæŋks —veri matʃ inˈvɪdɪd.  
 ai m —veri matʃ əˈblaɪdʒd tuː juː. —matʃ əˈblaɪdʒd.  
 ai m —riəli veri ʋgreɪtʃəl tuː juː.  
 it s —veri ʋkaɪnd əv ju. it s —riəli ʋɔːfəli ʋkaɪnd əv juː.  
 —it ʋɪz kaɪnd əv juː. —it ʋɪz gud əv juː.  
 it s —mʌst ʋθɔːtʃəl əv juː.  
 ai —dʌmt nou hau ai kən θæŋk juː iˈnʌf.  
 —juː ʋɔː kaɪnd.  
 ai m —riəli veri matʃ inˈvɪtɪd tuː juː.  
 ai —dʌmt nou wɒt ai ʃəd əv ʋdʌn wɪðaʊt ʃɔː help.

#### WHAT TO SAY ON RECEIVING A GIFT, ETC.

ʋæŋk juː, etc.  
 —ə juː —ʃɔː juː kən /speə it?  
 —ɪz ðɪs —riəli fə /mɪː?  
 ʋwel, —ðɪs ʋɪz ə sepraɪz.  
 it s ig —zækʃli wɒt ai ʋwɒntɪd.  
 ai v biːn —wɒntɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ laɪk ðɪs fɜː ə ʋɔːŋ tʌɪm pɔːst.  
 it s —dʒʌst ðə veri θɪŋ ai v biːn ʋwɒntɪŋ.

<sup>1</sup> [ʋkjuː] is a perfunctory manner of expressing thanks, more suitable for use in shops than for ordinary polite intercourse.

ju' ʔkudnt əv tʃouzn eniθiŋ mɔː ʔsɜːtəbl.  
 ai ʃl ʔɔːlwɪz θɪŋk əv ʃjuː wen ai sɪː it.  
 it s ʔriəlɪ ʔlavlɪ.  
 it l ʔhiː moust ʔjuːsfl.  
 ai ʔwiʃ ʔai njuː hau tɔ tʃuːz preznts laɪk ðæt!

## WHAT TO SAY WHEN INTRODUCING PEOPLE TO EACH OTHER.

(You) ʔlet miː intrədʒuːs juː təʔ.....

.....mai frend mɪstə ʔ.....

.....mai frend mɪsɪz ʔ.....

.....mai frend mɪs ʔ.....

.....mɪstə ʔ.....

.....mɪsɪz ʔ.....

.....mɪs ʔ.....

.....mai ʔwaɪf.

.....mai ʔhazbɛnd.

.....mai ʔsən. etc.

ʔlet miː intrədʒuːs [ʔ. ....] tuː juː.

ə ʔlau miː tuː intrədʒuːs juː təʔ. ....

ə ʔlau miː tuː intrədʒuːs [ʔ.....] tuː juː.

ðɪs ɪz mɪstə ʔ.....

ʔmai frend mɪstə ʔ.....

## WHAT TO SAY WHEN YOU MEET PEOPLE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

ʔhau d juː ʔduː.

ʔveri plɪzɪd tɔ ʔmɪt juː.

ai ʔ ʔɔːfn ʔhɛəd əbaʊt juː.

ai ʔ ʔɔːfn wɒntɪd tɔ ʔmɪt juː.

ai m ʔsou glæd tɔ hæv ðɪ ɔpətjuːnəti əv ʔmɪtɪŋ juː.

or .....əv meɪkɪŋ ʔɔːr əʔkweɪntəns.

ʔmɪstə [ʔ.....], ai bəlɪv.



## CALLING ATTENTION.

\ou, ik'askju:z \mit, bət....  
 \ou, —miste \braun,....  
 \ou, —misiz \braun,....  
 \ou, —mis \braun,....  
 —miste \braun,....  
 —misiz \braun,....  
 —mis \braun,....  
 —ai \sei,....  
 ou, —ai \sei,....  
 —luk \hia,....  
 \ou, —bai ðə \wei,....  
 nau, —dgast luk \hia,....  
 nau, —dgast lɪn tə \dis,....  
 —dgast lɪn tə \mit ə mɪnɪt,....

WHAT TO SAY WHEN YOU ARE AT LOSS FOR AN  
EXPRESSION.

\ju: nou wɒt ai \mɪn.  
 ai —kɑɪnt θɪŋk əv ði ɪgzækt wɜ:d, —bət \ju: \nou.  
 ə sɔ:t əv.....\ju: \nou.  
 nou ai —daʊnt kwaɪt mɪn \ðæt; —ai mɪn.....\ju: \nou.  
 ai \θɪŋk ju' ʌndəstænd wɒt ai \mɪn.  
 \ju: nou ðə sɔ:t əv θɪŋ ai \mɪn.  
 ..... —ai daʊnt kwaɪt nou wɒt ju' ʌkɔ:l ɪt.  
 ..... —ɔ' —səmbɪŋ laɪk \ðæt.  
 ..... —ənd.... —səmbɪŋ ə \ðæt sɔ:t.  
 ..... —ɔ' səmbɪŋ ɔ'r ʌðə.  
 ..... —ɔ' wɒteʋə ju' kɔ:l ɪt.  
 ..... —ðəʊz θɪŋz....\ju: \nou.

## HOW TO APOLOGIZE.

ai m \veri \sori.

—ai \beg ju: \pauɗn.

—ai \mast əpələdʒaiz.

—ai \houp ju' l ik\skju:z mi'.

ai m —riəli \ɔ:fəli sori.

it wəz —moust \θɔ:tlis əv mi.

it wəz —riəli \kwait anintənʃənəl.

ai m əfreid ju' \mast əv θɔ:t mi veri \ru:nd.

ai m ə—freid ai mast əv ik\sprest maɪself bædli.

ai \riəli didnt mɪn \ðæt əvɔ:ɪ.

it wəz —wan əv ðəuz θɪŋz ju' sei in ðə hɪt əv ðə \məʊmənt,  
ənd ðæt ju' —sori fɔ: \vɔ:ftəwɔ:dz.

## WHAT TO SAY TO REASSURE PEOPLE.

\əʊ, \ðæt s ə'l\raɪt.

it s \kwait ə'l\raɪt.

—dəʊnt wəri əbaʊt \ðæt.

—dəʊnt let \ðæt dɪstres ju'.

ai ə'fɔ: ju', it s —nəθɪŋ əvɔ:ɪ.

ðə z —nəʊ nɪd fə ju' tə wəri in ðə \dɪst.

it —riəli ɪznt wəθ \mənʃnɪŋ.

it s \pə:fɪkəli ə'l\raɪt.

—dəʊnt θɪŋk enɪ mɔ:r əbaʊt it.

ai \kwait əndə'stænd.

ai fəd əv dən \dʒʌst ðə seɪm θɪŋ in \ju: pleɪs.

## HOW TO ASK FOR SOMETHING.

—gɪv mi' \ðæt plɪz.

—gɪv it tə \mi: plɪz.

ai fəd \waɪk tə hæv \ðæt.

kən —ai ʃhæv ðæt pliz?  
 wil ju' let mi' ʃhæv wən?  
 ai ɪwɪʃ ju' d let mi' hæv ʃðæt.  
 kən —ju ʃspeə mi' wən?  
 kən —ai teɪk wən ʃwið mi'?  
 —meɪ ai ʃaɪsk ju' fə wən?  
 də ju' —θɪŋk ju' kəd let mi' ʃhæv wən.  
 hæv —ju' gət wən ju' kəd let mi' ʃhæv.

All the above may be varied by using the forms suggested in "How to ask somebody to do something," see below, and "Asking permission to do something," p. 32.

#### HOW TO ASK SOMEBODY TO DO SOMETHING.

(*A Study in Intonation.*)

—kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —kəm ʃhɪə.  
 ɪkəm ʃhɪə.  
 —kəm ʊhɪə.  
 —kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —plɪz kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —plɪz kəm ʃhɪə.  
 ɪplɪz kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —plɪz kəm ʊhɪə.  
 —plɪz kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —kəm ʃhɪə plɪz.  
 —kəm ʃhɪə plɪz.  
 ɪkəm ʃhɪə plɪz.  
 —kəm ʊhɪə plɪz.  
 —kəm ʃhɪə plɪz.  
 —dʒəst kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —dʒəst kəm ʃhɪə.  
 —dʒəst kəm ʃhɪə.

- \du: kam /hia.  
 —du: kam /hia.  
 \kam /hia, \du:  
 —kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 —kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 —pliz kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 —pliz kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 —kam /hia pliz, /wil ju?  
 —kam /hia pliz, /wil ju?  
 \kam /hia pliz, /wil u?  
 —dgast kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 —dgast kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 \du: kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 —kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 —kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 \kam /hia, \wount ju.  
 —pliz kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 —pliz kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 \pliz kam /hia, \wount ju.  
 —kam /hia pliz, \wount ju?  
 —kam /hia pliz, \wount ju?  
 \kam /hia pliz, \wount ju?  
 —dgast kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 —dgast kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 ju' /wil kam /hia, \wount ju?  
 —ju: kam /hia!  
 —dgast ju: kam /hia!  
 —ju: dgast kam /hia!  
 —ju: kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 \ju: kam /hia.  
 \ju: kam /hia, /wil ju?  
 wil —ju: kam /hia?  
 —wil ju' kam /hia?

ʔwɪl juː kɑm ʃhiə?  
 wɪl juː —plɪz kɑm ʃhiə?  
 wɪl —juː kɑm ʃhiə plɪz?  
 ʔwɪl juː kɑm ʃhiə plɪz?  
 wɪl —juː dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə?  
 —wʊnt juː kɑm ʃhiə?  
 wʊd —juː dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə?  
 —wʊd juː biː gʊd ənəf tə kɑm ʃhiə?  
 —wʊd juː biː kaɪnd ənəf tə kɑm ʃhiə?  
 wʊd —juː maɪnd kɑmɪŋ ʃhiə?  
 wʊd —juː maɪnd dʒɑst kɑmɪŋ ʃhiə?  
 juː ʔmaɪt dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə.  
 juː ʔmaɪt dʒɑst kɑm —ʃhiə.  
 aɪ —wɒnt juː tə kɑm ʃhiə.  
 aɪ —wɒnt juː dʒɑst tə kɑm ʃhiə.  
 aɪ fɪd ʌlʌk juː tə kɑm ʃhiə.  
 aɪ fɪd ʌlʌk juː dʒɑst tə kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —maɪnd juː kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —maɪnd juː kɑm —ʃhiə.  
 —maɪnd juː kɑm ʃhiə.

#### HOW TO ASK SOMEBODY NOT TO DO SOMETHING.

(A Study in Intonation.)

—dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 ʔdʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —plɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —plɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 ʔplɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.  
 —plɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.

- dount kam 'hia pliz.  
 —dount kam 'hia pliz.  
 \dount kam /hia pliz.  
 —dount kam 'hia pliz.  
 —dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?  
 —dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?  
 \dount kam /hia, \wil ju?  
 —dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?  
 —pliz dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?  
 —pliz dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?  
 \pliz dount kam /hia, \wil ju?  
 —pliz dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?  
 —dount kam 'hia pliz, \wil ju?  
 —dount kam 'hia pliz, \wil ju?  
 \dount kam /hia pliz, \wil ju?  
 —dount kam 'hia, pliz, \wil ju?  
 —dount ju: kam 'hia.  
 —dount ju: kam 'hia.  
 —dount ju: kam 'hia.  
 —dount 'ju: kam hia.  
 —dount 'ju: kam hia.  
 —dount 'ju: kam hia, \wil ju?  
 —dount 'ju: kam hia, \wil ju?  
 ju: \wount kam /hia, \wil ju?  
 wud —ju: bi: gud ənaf not tə kam 'hia?  
 wud —ju: bi: kaɪnd ənaf not tə kam 'hia?  
 wud —ju: maɪnd not kaɪnɪŋ /hia?  
 ai —dount wɒnt ju: tə kam 'hia.  
 ai —dount wɒnt ju: tə kam 'hia.  
 ai sɪd —laɪk ju: not tə kam 'hia.  
 —maɪnd ju: dount kam 'hia.  
 —maɪnd ju: dount kam 'hia.  
 —maɪnd ju: dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?

## ASKING FOR INFORMATION.

—wot ʒiz it? —hu: ʒiz it? —wear ʒiz it? *etc.*  
 kən —ju: tel mi wot it ʒiz?  
 kud —ju: tel mi wot it ʒiz?  
 wud —ju: maɪnd telɪŋ mi wot it ʒiz?  
 ai ʃəd ʌlaɪk tə nou wot it ʒiz.  
 —meɪ ai ɑ:sk wot it ʒiz?  
 —maɪt ai ɑ:sk wot it ʒiz?  
 ju: ʌmaɪt dʒast tel mi wot it ʒiz.  
 kən —ju: gɪv mi eni aɪdɪə æz tə wot it ʒiz?  
     kud —ju: .... *etc.*  
 ai ʃəd ʌlaɪk tə hæv sam aɪdɪə æz tə wot it ʒiz.

## ASKING PERMISSION TO DO SOMETHING.

—kən ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —kud ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —meɪ ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —maɪt ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —wɪl ju: əlau mi: tə ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —wud ju: əlau mi: tə ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —wɪl ju: let mi: ʃteɪk ðɪs?  
 —wud ju: maɪnd ɪf ai ʃtʌk ðɪs?  
 —də ju: maɪnd maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs?  
 həv ju: —eni əb'dʒekʃn tə maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs?  
 də —ju: sɪ eni əb'dʒekʃn tə maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs?  
 ai —həʊp ju: daʊnt maɪnd maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs.  
 ʌlet mi ʃteɪk ðɪs.  
 ai ʃəd —laɪk tə ʃteɪk ðɪs ɪf ai meɪ.  
     .....ɪf ju: daʊnt maɪnd.  
     .....ɪf ju: ɪ əlau mi.  
     .....ɪf ju: hævnt eni əb'dʒekʃn.  
     ... ..ɪf ju: daʊnt sɪ: eni əb'dʒekʃn.

ai —kæn /teik ðis, /kaunt ai? or \kaunt ai?  
 ai —mei /teik ðis, /meint ai? or \meint ai?  
 ju' —dount maind if ai /teik ðis, /du: ju'? or \du: ju'?  
 ðə z —nou əbdʒekʃn tə mai /teikɪŋ ðis, /iz ðə? or \iz ðə?  
 ju' l —let mi' /teik ðis, /wount ju'? or \wount ju'?  
 ai l \teik ðis if ai /mei,  
 .....if ju' dount maind, etc.

## GIVING PERMISSION TO DO SOMETHING.

ju' kn \teik ðæt, —if ju' /laik.  
 ju' mei \teik ðæt, —if ju' /laik.  
 \teik it bai \dɪ ruɪnz.  
 \teik it, \du:.  
 —ai dount maind jɔ: /teikɪŋ it.  
 —ai v nou əbdʒekʃn tə jɔ: /teikɪŋ it.  
 —ai dount si: eni əbdʒekʃn tə jɔ: /teikɪŋ it.

## ENQUIRIES AS TO THE NECESSITY OF DOING SOMETHING.

—mast ju' /du: it?  
 —həv ju' /ɡɒt tə du: it? or —hæv ju'.....  
 —də ju' /hæv tə du: it?  
 —həd ju' /ɡɒt tə du: it? or —hæd ju'.....  
 —did ju' /hæv tə du: it?  
 /ɔ: ju' tə du: it?  
 /wɔ: ju' tə du: it?  
 —ə ju' /baʊnd tə du: it?  
 —ə ju' ə/blaɪdʒd tə du: it?  
 /nɪd ju' du: it?  
 —iz ðər eni /nɪd (fɔ: ju') tə du: it?  
 —iz ðər eni nɪ/ʌsəʊti (fɔ: ju') tə du: it?



'iz it ʎnesisri (fɔ' ju') tɔ du' it?  
 ʎɔt ju' tɔ du' it?  
 ʎʃud ju' du' it?  
 'ɔ ju' sɔ'pɔuzd tɔ du' it?

#### NON-NECESSITY OF DOING SOMETHING.

ai ʎnaɪdnt du' it.  
 ai 'dɔunt ʎhæv tɔ du' it.  
 ðei 'didnt ʎhæv tɔ du' it.  
 ai m 'not ə'blaɪdʒd tɔ du' it.  
 ðə z 'nɔu nɪ'sesəti (fɔ' mi') tɔ du' it.  
 ai m 'not ʎbaʊnd tɔ du' it.  
 ðə z 'nɔu ʎnɪd tɔ du' it.  
 it 'ɪznt ʎnesisri tɔ du' it.  
 ai 'hævnt ʎɡɒt tɔ du' it.

#### HOW TO SAY YOU LIKE SOMETHING.

ai ʎlaɪk ðæt. ai ʎlaɪk duɪŋ ðæt.  
 'ai ʎdu: laɪk it. 'ai ʎdu: laɪk duɪŋ ðæt.  
 'ai in'ɪdʒɔɪ ðæt sɔrt əv θɪŋ ʎsɔu ʎmatʃ.  
 'ai ʎlæv ðæt sɔrt əv θɪŋ. 'ai ʎlæv duɪŋ ðæt sɔrt əv θɪŋ.  
 'it ʎɪz naɪs!  
 ʎlavli, ʎɪznt it?  
 it s 'ri:li ʎwʌndəfl!  
 ai 'dɔunt θɪŋk ai v sɪm enɪθɪŋ ai laɪk ʎbetɔ.  
 'ai v in'dʒɔɪd it ʎsɔu ʎmatʃ!  
 'it s sɪmplɪ ʎɡlɔ:riəs!  
 it s 'veri naɪs in'vɪdɪd.  
 'ai ʎdu: laɪk ðə hʊk əv it!  
 ʎri:li, it s 'ɔ:lməʊst ʎpɜ:fɪkt.

ai ˈwɪf ɪt wə ˈneɪn,  
 ˈwɒt ə ˈlʌvli wən!  
 ai ˈkaʊnt faɪnd ˈwɜːdz tuː ɪkspres hau maɪf ai laɪk ɪt!  
 ɪt s ˈtuː lʌvli fə ˈwɜːdz!

## HOW TO SAY YOU DISLIKE SOMETHING.

ai ˈdaʊnt ˈlaɪk ɪt. ai ˈdaʊnt ˈlaɪk duːɪŋ ɪt.  
 ˈai ˈdaʊnt laɪk ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.  
 ˈai ˈdaʊnt laɪk duːɪŋ ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.  
 ˈai ˈduː dɪsˈlaɪk ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.  
 ˈai ˈduː dɪsˈlaɪk duːɪŋ ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.  
 ˈai ˈheɪt ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.  
 ˈai θɪŋk ɪt s dɪˈtestəbl.  
 ˈɪt ɪz naɪstɪl  
 ˈhɒrəbl, ˈɪznt ɪt?  
 ɪt s ˈriːli ˈwɜːfl  
 ai ˈdaʊnt θɪŋk ai v evə sɪn enɪθɪŋ ai dɪsˈlaɪk ˈmʌʊ,  
 ai ˈdaʊnt laɪk ɪt əˈtɔːl.  
 ɪt s ˈsɪmpli əˈtraʊfəs!  
 ˈai ˈkaʊnt əndəˈstænd hau piːpl laɪk ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ!  
 ɪt s ˈtuː ɔːfl fə ˈwɜːdz!

## HOW TO SAY YOU LIKE SOMEBODY.

ˈhiː z ə ˈveri naɪs felou (or mæn).  
 ˈʃiː z ə ˈveri naɪs gæl (or wʊmən).  
 hiː z ə ˈθərəli gud ˈfelou.  
 ʃiː z ˈriːli ə ˈnaɪs gæl (or wʊmən).  
 ə ˈmʌʊst ˈʌfʌmɪŋ pɜːsn.  
 hiː z (or ʃiː z) ˈwʌn əv ðəʊz ˈveri naɪs piːpl.  
 hiː z (or ʃiː z) ˈriːli ɪkˈsepʃnəli naɪs.

hi: z (or fi: z) ə ˈmʊst ɪnˈtrɪstɪŋ pɜ:sn.  
 ˈwʌn əv ðəʊz pi:pəl ˌevrɪbɒdi laɪks.  
 wʌn əv ðə ˈnaɪsɪst pi:pəl aɪ ˈnəʊ.  
 ˈwʌn əv ðəʊz pi:pəl ju: kn ɪˈtrʌst.

#### HOW TO SAY YOU DISLIKE SOMEBODY.

ˈaɪ kɑ:nt ɪbeə ðæt mæn.  
 ....felou. ....wumən. ....geɪl.  
 ˈaɪ ɪdu: dɪslaɪk ðæt mæn. *etc.*  
 ˈaɪ kɑ:nt ɪstænd ðæt mæn. *etc.*  
 ə ˈmʊst ʌnˈpleznt sɔ:t əv pɜ:sn.  
 ˈwʌn əv ðəʊz ʌnˈpleznt sɔ:t əv pi:pəl.  
 ˈwʌn əv ðəʊz pi:pəl ju: kn nevə ɪˈtrʌst.  
 ˈaɪ ɪkɑ:nt sei aɪ laɪk ɪm. ...æ.

#### INTERRUPTING AND PROTESTING.

ɪnəʊ aɪ ɪˈdaʊnt! ɪnəʊ aɪ m ɪˈnɒt! *etc.*  
 ɪnəʊ, aɪ ɪˈdaʊnt! ɪnəʊ, aɪ m ɪˈnɒt! *etc.*  
 ˈnəʊ aɪ ɪˈdaʊnt! ˈnəʊ aɪ m ɪˈnɒt! *etc.*  
 ɪjes aɪ ɪdu: ɪjes aɪ ɪæm! *etc.*  
 aɪ ɪdu: aɪ ɪæm! *etc.*  
 aɪ ɪdu: aɪ ɪæm! *etc.*  
 ˈaɪ ɪˈdaʊnt! ˈaɪ m ɪˈnɒt. *etc.*  
 ˈaɪ ɪdu: ˈaɪ ɪæm. *etc.*  
 ɪnəʊ, ɪkˈʌskju:z ɪˈmi:  
 ɪəʊ, ɪkʌm naʊl  
 ɪəʊ, bət ˈaɪ ɪseɪl  
 ɪnəʊ, aɪ ɪˈdaʊnt mɪn ɪˈðæt!  
 ɪnəʊ, ˈnɒt ɔ:təl!  
 ɪjes bət ˈɪʌk ɪˈʃiə!

—ðæt s æl veni wel, bat. . .  
 þou bat al. . .  
 ik\skju:z mu' if ai into\rap't ju, —bat ..  
 þpædn þenr, —bat. . .  
 ai \beg ju' þpædn, —bat. ....  
 þnou, ai \kaint elau ju' tæ sei \ðæt!  
 —ai didnt sei emθiŋ æv ðæ wɔ:t!  
 —ai præ'test!

## EXPRESSIONS OF DISAGREEMENT.

*(To each of the following sentences may be prefixed wel, þnou, or wel þnou.)*

ai dount æŋgru wið ju'.  
 ai dount kwait æŋgru wið ju'.  
 ai dount θiŋk ju' wait, ðææ.  
 ai —rih dount θiŋk sou.  
 —ðæt s wea ai disægru wið ju'  
 ai m 'bræðer iŋklaɪnd tæ \daut it.  
 ai ræ:ðæ \daut ðæt.  
 ai —kaint sei ai ægru wið ju'.  
 ai m æfreid ju' mis\teikn ðææ.  
 —ðæt s wea ju' meik æ mis\teik.  
 ai m æ—freid ðæt s wea wɪ mæst ægru tæ wɪfæ

## EXPRESSIONS OF AGREEMENT.

*(To each of the following sentences may be prefixed \jes.)*

ai —kwait ægru wið ju'.  
 —ðzast wou.  
 —kwait vtru.  
 ai —θiŋk ju: wait.  
 ju: —kwait wait ðææ  
 ðæt s —ðzast wɔ:t ai θiŋk

ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai v ɔɪlwiʒ sed. ....θɔ:t.  
 ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai v ɔɪlwiʒ ʔsed. ....θɔ:t.  
 ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai wəz ɡəʊɪŋ tə sei.  
 ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai wəz ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʔsei.  
 ʔi θɪŋk sou.  
 ðæts ʔmaɪ əpɪnjən, ʔtu:.  
 ðə z ʔnou ʔdaʊt əbaʊt ɪt.

## CONFESSIONS OF IGNORANCE.

ʔi ʔdəʊnt ʔnou.  
 ʔi ʔri:li dəʊnt ʔnou.  
 ʔi ʔdəʊnt kwaɪt ʔnou.  
 ʔi ʔmɑ:st kɑ:nfəs ʔi dəʊnt ʔnou.  
 ʔai dəʊnt nou.  
 ʔi m ə ʔfreɪd ʔi kʌnt ʔtel ju:.  
 ʔi ʔri:li kʌnt ʔtel ju:.  
 ʔi v ʔri:li ɡɒt nou ʔaɪdɪə.  
 ʔi ʔhævnt ðə slɑ:tɪst ʔaɪdɪə.  
 ʔi ʔri:li hævnt ðə feɪntɪst ʔaɪdɪə.  
 ʔi ʔdəʊnt nou enɪθɪŋ əbaʊt ɪt.  
 ʔi ʔdəʊnt nou enɪ mʌ: ðən ʔju: dʌ:.  
 ʔi m ʔkwaɪt ɪn ðə ʔdɑ:k əbaʊt ɪt.  
 ʔai wəznt ə/wɛər ɒv ɪt.  
 ʔi ʔdɪdnt nou ʔðæt.  
 ðæt s ʔɪnju:z tə ʔmi:.

## HOW TO SAY THAT SOMETHING ISN'T IMPORTANT.

ʔɪt daznt ʔmɑ:tə.  
 ɪt ʔri:li daznt ʔmɑ:tə.  
 ɪt ʔdaznt mɑ:tər ɪn ðə ʔlɪst.  
 ....ɪn ðə ʔslɑ:tɪst.  
 ɪt ʔri:li daznt mɑ:tər ə ʔtɔ:l.

neve maind.

neve maind əbaut ðæt.

ai dount maind in ðə list.

...in ðə ələitist.

ai riəli dount maind əvɔ:l.

dount trəbl əbaut ðæt.

dount wəri əbaut ðæt.

dount let ðæt wəri ju'.

ai dount wəri əbaut ðæt if ai wə ju'.

it meiks nou difrəns wɔ:tevə.

it riəli meiks nou difrəns əvɔ:l tə /mi:.

it riəli daznt meik ðə ələitist difrəns tə /mi:.

it daznt meik ə əskrəp əv difrəns.

ai ə'fɔ: ju', it s ɪpə:fikəli ələit.

## SUGGESTIONS.

—ʃl ai ɔupn ðə /windəʊ?

—let wɪr dʌr it.

ʃl wɪr ɡəʊ tə/ɡeðə?

—let s tʃeɪnɪŋ ðə əsəbdʒɪkt.

—dount let s tɔ:k əbaut it eni wɔ:.

—hædnt ju' betə meik /heɪst?

ju' d betə maind wɔt ju' /seɪ.

wʌd ju' /laɪk mi' tə stɜ:t ət /wɔ:nz?

wʌd ju' laɪk tə /traɪ?

wʌd ju: keə fɔ: mi' tə kəm /waɪð ju'?

wʌd ju: keə tə dʌr it?

ai dount θɪŋk ju' d betə ɡəʊ /nəʊ.

—wai nɒt təwɔ:rəʊ?

—wɔt əbaut mɪtɪŋ ɪm /hɪə?

—wɔt wʌd ju' seɪ tə /lɪvɪŋ ɪt ət preznt?

—dount let ə lɪtl θɪŋ laɪk ðæt wəri ju'.

## EXPRESSIONS OF CONSENT, PROMISE, ETC.

ʌai l teik it if ju' ʌaɪk.  
 wi' l gou tə'morou if ju' hæv nou əb'dʒekʃn.  
 ai ˈwəʊnt kʌm 'tu: əli, ai ɪ'prɒmɪs ju'.  
 \_\_if jɔ:r ə gud fəʊi, ju ʃl ʌhæv wʌn.  
 ai ɪ'prɒmɪs ju' ʃaɪnt ʌuz baɪ it.  
 \_\_ai m kwait wɪlɪŋ tu ʌndə'teɪk it.  
 ai ə'grɪ: tə ʌdu: it, ɒn ˈwʌn kən'vɪʃn.  
 ˈwɪl ju' ə'grɪ: tu: it?  
 wi' wə ˈkwaɪt redi tu' ək'sept ʔi ɔfə.  
 ai ˈprɒmɪs tə lʊk ʌɪftər ɪm wɪl jɔ:r əweɪ.  
 \_\_ai daʊnt maɪnd ʌraɪtɪŋ tu ɪm.  
 \_\_wi ʃʊdn't maɪnd kʌmɪŋ ə lɪfl ʌɔ:lɪə.

## EXPRESSIONS OF HOPE, EXPECTATION, ETC.

\_\_ai ʌ'houp sou. or ai ʌ'houp sou.  
 ai ʌ'houp nɒt.  
 ai ʌ'houp jɔ:r ɪn'dʒɔɪɪŋ ʒeself.  
 ai ʌ'houpt ai ʃd ʌsɪ: sʌmθɪŋ ɔv ju'.  
 ai ʌ'houp tə ʌsɪ: ɪm tə'morou.  
 wə ˈju' ʌ'houpɪŋ tə get ə leɪə ʔæs ʌ'mɔɪnɪŋ?  
 ai ˈhoup ɪ' wəʊnt bi ʌleɪt.  
 ai ˈdu: ʌ'houp ɪt l bi ɔlraɪt.  
 ai sɪnˈsɪəli ʌ'houp sou.

DESIDERATION. (*Affirmative.*)

ai ˈwəʊnt ʌðæt wʌn.  
 ai ʃd ˈlaɪk ʌðæt wʌn.  
 ai ˈwɪʃ fə ʌðæt wʌn.  
 ai ˈwəʊnt tə ʌsɪ: ɪt.

ai ʃd ʔaɪk tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai ʔwɪʃ tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai m ʔæŋkʃəs tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai ʔwɒnt juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai ʃd ʔaɪk juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai ʔwɪʃ juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai m ʔæŋkʃəs fɔː juː tə ʔɡou ðə.

DESIDERATION. (*Negative.*)

ai ʔdaʊnt wɒnt ʔðæt wən.  
 ai ʔʃʊdnt laɪk ʔðæt wən.  
 ai ʔdaʊnt wɪʃ fə ʔðæt wən.  
 ai ʔʃʊdnt keɪ fə ʔðæt wən.  
 ai ʔdaʊnt wɒnt tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai ʔʃʊdnt laɪk tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai ʔdaʊnt wɪʃ tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai m ʔnɒt æŋkʃəs tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai ʔʃʊdnt keɪ tə ʔsi: it.  
 ai ʔdaʊnt wɒnt juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai ʔʃʊdnt laɪk juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai ʔdaʊnt wɪʃ juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai m ʔnɒt æŋkʃəs fɔː juː tə ʔɡou ðə.  
 ai ʔʃʊdnt keɪ fɔː juː tə ʔɡou ðə.

DESIDERATION. (*Interrogative.*)

ʔðə juː wɒnt ʔðæt wən?  
 ʔwʊd juː laɪk ʔðæt wən?  
 ʔwʊd juː keɪ fə ʔðæt wən?  
 ʔðə juː wɒnt tə ʔsi: it?  
 ʔwʊd juː laɪk tə ʔsi: it?  
 ʔwʊd juː keɪ tə ʔsi: it?



## EVERYDAY SENTENCES

- ə ju' æŋkʃəs tə /si: it?  
 —də ju' wɒnt mi' tə /gou ðəə?  
 —wud ju' laik mi' tə /gou ðəə?  
 —wud ju' kəə fɔ' mi' tə /gou ðəə?  
 —ə ju' æŋkʃəs fɔ' mi' tə /gou ðəə?

## EXCLAMATORY DESIDERATION.

- ai \wɪʃ hi' d /kɑm (or /kɑm)!  
 ai \du: wɪʃ ju' d /lɪsn (or /lɪsn)!  
 ai \wɪʃ ju' d /ʌt ðæt /dɔə (or /dɔə)!  
 (—ʃl ai /ʌt ðæt /dɔə?) \jes, ai \wɪʃ ju' /wud!  
 ai \wɪʃ it wudnt /reɪn (or /reɪn)!  
 ai \wɪʃt hi' d /steɪk it (or /steɪk it).  
 ai \wɪʃ ai kəd spɪk əz wel əz /ju: du' (or /ju: du')!  
 hi \wɪʃɪz i' kəd bɪ /ʃiə (or /ʃiə).  
 \nou, ai —kɑnt \du' it. ai —wɪʃ ai \kud!  
 ai wɪʃt ai hədnt /gɔ:n!  
 ai \wɪʃ ai /nju: (or /nju:)!  
 ai —wɪʃ ai /nju:!  
 ai —du: wɪʃ ai wə /ðəə!  
 ai wɪʃ ai \həd tould ðɪm /nau!

## INTENTION, DECISION, ETC.

Intention is generally expressed by the various forms set forth under the heading *Future Time*. In addition to these, we may note the following types of expression.

- ai mɪn tə /gou ðəə nekst \jɜ:  
 ai \mənt tə tel ju' ðæt \jestədi.  
 ai —dɪdnt \mɪn tə spoɪl it.  
 ai —dɪdnt mɪn ðæt fə /ju:, ai mənt it fə səmbədi \els.  
 ai —dɪdnt mɪn ðɪm tə kɑm sou /ædi.

ai intend tə gou ðə nekst ʌjət.  
 ai —didnt intend im tə kəm sou ʌəli.  
 ai —həd ði in ʌtenʃn əv gouɪŋ ðə ʌjestədi.  
 ai —kənt disaɪd weðə tə gou ɔː ʌnɒt.  
 ai v —meɪd əp maɪ maɪnd tu əksept ʌðɪs wən.  
 ai v ə —gʊd ʌmaɪnd tə raɪt tuː im tə ʌnəɪt.  
 ai v —haʊf ə ʌmaɪnd nɒt tə ʌtəl juː.  
 ai —fiɪl ɪŋ ʌklaɪnd tə ʌgou ðə.  
 ai —fiɪl rə:ðər ɪŋ ʌklaɪnd nɒt tə duː ɪt ə ʌtəl.

## OBLIGATION, NECESSITY, ETC., TO DO SOMETHING.

ai mæs ʌgou ʌnau. ai ʌmɑst gou ʌnau.  
 ai v gɒt tə ʌgou ʌnau.  
 ai hæv tə ʌgou ðər —evri ʌdeɪ.  
 ai həd tə gou ðər evri ʌdeɪ —laʊst ʌwɪk.  
 ai m tə ʌsɪ im tə ʌmɒrɒl.  
 ai ʌwɒz tə ʌsɪ ɪm ʌjestədi.  
 hiː z ʌbaʊnd tə sɪr ɪt.  
 ai m ə ʌblaɪdʒd tə duː ɪt.  
 ai ɒt tə ʌgou ʌnau. ai ʌɔt tə ʌgou ʌnau.  
 ai ʌfʊd ʌgou nau (—baɪ ʌraɪts).  
 ai m sə ʌpəʊzd tə gou ʌnau.

## OBLIGATION, NECESSITY, ETC., NOT TO DO SOMETHING.

ai mɑsnt ʌduː ʌðæt. ai mɑsnt ʌduː ʌðæt.  
 ai m ʌnɒt tə duː ʌðæt. ai m nɒt tə ʌduː ʌðæt.  
 ai ʌwɒznt tə duː ʌðæt. ai wɒznt tə ʌduː ʌðæt.  
 juː ʌɔrɪnt tə duː ʌðæt.  
 juː ʌfʊdnt duː ʌðæt.  
 ai m nɒt səpəʊzd tə ʌduː ʌðæt.  
 ai m nɒt ə ʌlənd tə duː ʌðæt.

## CERTAINTY.

ai fl ʌsɜ:tnli du' it.  
 ai m ʌsɜ:tn tɔ du' it.  
 ai m ʌsɜ:ɪ tɔ du' it.  
 ai m ʌbaʊnd tɔ du' it.  
 ai m ʌsɜ:tn ai fl du' it.  
 ai m ʌsɜ:ɪ ai fl du' it.  
 ai ʌnu ai fl du' it.  
 it s ʌbsɔljʊ:tlɪ ʌsɜ:tn.  
 ðə z ʌnu ʌdaʊt əbaʊt it.  
 it ʌmɑst bi.  
 it ʌkaʊnt bi ʌðəwaiz.  
 ðər ə ʌnu tu: ə'pɪnjnz əbaʊt it.  
 it s ʌfækt.  
 ju' mei teik it əz ən ʌbsɔljʊ:t ʌfækt.  
 ðə z ʌnu ʌkwɛstʃn əbaʊt it.

## POSSIBILITY, PROBABILITY, ETC.

ʃpræps.  
 præps ʌnu.  
 præps i' ʌwɪl.  
 ʃpræps, —præps ʌnot.  
 ʌmeibi:  
 hi' ʌmei bi. hi' ʌnei bi.  
 hi' ʌmait bi. hi' ʌnait bi.  
 ʌit s kwait ʌlaikli. it s ʌkwait ʌlaikli.  
 ʌpɔsəbli.  
 ʌprɔbəbli.  
 it s kwait ʌpɔsəbl. it s ʌkwait ʌpɔsəbl.  
 it s kwait ʌprɔbəbl. it s ʌkwait ʌprɔbəbl.

<sup>1</sup> or ʃuə.<sup>2</sup> or ʃuə.

hi' z prəbəbli 'hiə.

—ai deə'sei.

—ai fʊdnt bi' sə'praɪzd.

—ai fʊdnt bi' ətɔl sə'praɪzd.

### IMPOSSIBILITY.

it s 'kwait im'pɒsəbl̩

it s 'æbsəlju:tli im'pɒsəbl̩.

it 'sɪmpli 'kɑnt bi'.

it 'sɪmpli 'kɑnt bi'.

it 'sɪmpli 'kudnt bi'.

it 'sɪmpli 'kudnt bi'.

ai 'kɑnt ɔdʊ: it.

ai m 'nɒt veɪbl̩ tə du' it.

it 'kɑnt bi' ɔdʌn.

it 'ɪznt 'pɒsəbl̩.

ðə z nɒt ðə 'feɪntɪst pɒsə'bɪləti.

it s 'aʊt əv ðə 'kwɛstʃn.

ðæt s 'ɑ:skɪŋ tu: 'mʌtʃ.

ai 'kudnt 'pɒsəbli du' it.

### IMPROBABILITY.

it s 'mʌst im'prɒbəbl̩

it s 'mʌst ʌn-'laɪkl̩l̩

ai 'hɑ:dl̩l̩ θɪŋk it 'pɒsəbl̩.

præps i' ɪznt 'hiə.

hi' mei nɒt bi' 'hiə.

hi' maɪt nɒt bi' 'hiə.

hi' 'ɪznt laɪkl̩l̩ tə bi' 'hiə.

hi' z ʌn-'laɪkl̩l̩ tə bi' 'hiə.

it iznt laikli hi' z 'hia.  
 it s 'anlaifkli hi' z 'hia.  
 ai dæsel hi' iznt 'hia.  
 it s pəsəbl i' iznt 'hia.  
 hi' z prəbəbli not 'hia.

# EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION, BELIEF, DISBELIEF, DOUBT, ETC.

\_\_ai θɪŋk sou or ai 'θɪŋk sou.  
 \_\_ai dount θɪŋk sou or ai 'dount 'θɪŋk sou.  
 ai θɪŋk i' l kam tə'morou or ai 'θɪŋk....  
 ai 'dount 'θɪŋk i' l kam tə'morou.  
 ai θɔ:t i' wəz 'hia.  
 ai 'didnt 'θɪŋk i' wəz hia.  
 \_\_ai bi'lɪv sou or ai bi'li:v sou.  
 \_\_ai dount bi'lɪv sou or ai 'dount bi'li:v sou.  
 ai bi:lɪv i' z kamɪŋ 'bæk.  
 ai dount bi:lɪv i' z kamɪŋ 'bæk.  
 \_\_ai ik'spekt sou or ai ik'ʌspekt sou.  
 \_\_ai dount ik'spekt sou or ai 'dount ik'ʌspekt sou.  
 ai ik'spekt i' l kam tə'morou.  
 ðæt s dʒʌst wɒt ai ik'spektɪd i' d du:.  
 ai ha:dlɪ ik'spektɪd i' d kam.  
 \_\_ai sə'pəʊz sou or ai sə'pəʊz sou.  
 \_\_ai dount sə'pəʊz sou or ai 'dount sə'pəʊz sou.  
 ai sə'pəʊz i' z tu: 'bɪzi.  
 \_\_ai dount sə'pəʊz ðə l bi' eni mɔ: trəbl 'nau.  
 \_\_ai 'fænsi sou or ai 'fænsi sou.  
 \_\_ai dount 'fænsi sou or ai 'dount 'fænsi sou.  
 ai 'fænsi it s ɡəʊɪŋ tə 'reɪn.  
 hi' 'wɔ:ðə fænsɪd ai wəz ɡəʊɪŋ tə 'steɪ.  
 \_\_ai dæsei it l be ɔ:l'raɪt.  
 ai 'daʊt weðə i' l 'kam 'nau.

## DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY, ETC.

ai ˈdount bəˈlɪv it.  
 ai ˈkaɪnt bəˈlɪv it.  
 ˈɪt ˌkaɪnt biː truː.  
 juː ˈrɪəli kaɪnt ɪkspekt miː tə bəˈlɪv ˌdæt.  
 ai ˈhævnt eni ˌveɪθ ɪn ɪt.  
 ˌʃɔːliˑ juː dount θɪŋk ai m ɡoʊɪŋ tə bəˈlɪv ˌdæt!  
 ai ˈdaʊt ɪt.  
 ai ˈveri maʃ ˌdaʊt ɪt.  
 ˈai ˌdount θɪŋk sou.  
 ɪt s ɪmˈpəʊəbəl fɔː miː tə bəˈlɪv ɪt.  
 ɪt s ˈmoʊst ˌænˌdʌɪkli.  
 ˈai m ˌʃɔːn\* ɪt ɪznt ðə keɪs.

## CONDITION, SUPPOSITION, ETC.

ɪf ai ɡoʊ tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ɡet ʌp əˈli ðə nekst ˌdeɪ.  
 ʌnles ai ɡoʊ tə bed ˌʃæli, ai dount ɡet ʌp əˈli ðə nekst ˌdeɪ.  
 ɪf ai ɡoʊ tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃl ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 ʌnles ai ɡoʊ tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃaɪnt ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 ɪf ai went tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃəd ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 səˈpəʊzɪŋ ai went tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃəd ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 ʌnles ai went tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃudnt ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 ɪf ai wə tə ɡoʊ tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃəd ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 səˈpəʊzɪŋ ai wə tə ɡoʊ tə bed ˌʃæli, ai ʃəd ɡet ʌp əˈli təˈmɔːrou.  
 ˈhau wəd ɪt biː ɪf juː wə tə ˌwaɪt tuː ɪm?  
 ɪf juː ʃəd (hæpən tə) mɪst ɪm təˈmɔːrou, ˌwɪl ˈʃʊr tel ɪm tə  
     kæm ən ˌsiː miː?  
 ɪf ai ʃəd (hæpən tə) faɪnd ɪt ˌfleɪtə, ˌaɪ ʃəl let juː ˌhæv ɪt.  
 ɪf juː d (biː ɡʊd ʌnəf tə) ˌʃlend mi ðə buːk, ˌaɪ d ˌvɪd ɪt.  
 əz lɔŋ əz juː duː ɪt ˌʃaɪm taɪm, ˌaɪ dount maɪnd ˌwen juː duː ɪt.

\* or ˌʃʊəli.

\* or ˌʃʊər.

TO ASK WHETHER SOMETHING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE  
FUTURE.

ʃl —ju: ʃteik it?	—ʃamt ju: ʃteik it?
ʃl —ju: bi ʃteikɪŋ it?	—ʃamt ju: bi ʃteikɪŋ it?
ə —ju: ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	—a:nt ju: ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ə —ju: ʃɡoʊɪŋ ðə təmərəʊ?	—a:nt ju: ʃɡoʊɪŋ ðə təmərəʊ?
də —ju: stɑ:t tə/mərəʊ?	—daʊnt ju: stɑ:t tə/mərəʊ?
ə —ju: dʒɑ:st ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	—a:nt ju: dʒɑ:st ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ʃl —ju: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?	—ʃa:nt ju: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?
ʃl —ju: əv bi:n steɪɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?	—ʃamt ju: əv bi:n steɪɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?
wɪl —i: ʃteik it?	—wəʊnt i: ʃteik it?
wɪl —i: bi ʃteikɪŋ it?	—wəʊnt i: bi ʃteikɪŋ it?
ɪz —i: ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	—ɪznt i: ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ɪz —i: ɡoʊɪŋ ðə tə/mərəʊ?	—ɪznt i: ʃɡoʊɪŋ ðə təmərəʊ?
dəz —i: stɑ:t tə/mərəʊ?	—dɑ:znt i: stɑ:t tə/mərəʊ?
ɪz —i: dʒɑ:st ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	—ɪznt i: dʒɑ:st ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
—wɪl i: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?	—wəʊnt i: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?
—wɪl i: əv bi:n steɪɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?	—wəʊnt i: əv bi:n steɪɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?

TO STATE THAT SOMETHING WILL TAKE PLACE IN  
THE FUTURE.

- ai ʃl ʋteik it.
- ai ʃl bi ʋteikɪŋ it.
- ai l ʋteik it.
- ai m ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʋteik it.
- ai m ʋɡoʊɪŋ ðə tə/mərəʊ.
- ai — stɑ:t tə-mərəʊ.
- ai m —dʒɑ:st ɡoʊɪŋ tə ʋteik it.
- ai ʃl əv ʋteikn it baɪ ʃðen.

ai ʃl əv bin steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʊwɪks.  
 hi: l ʋteɪk it.  
 hi: l bi: ʋteɪkɪŋ it.  
 hi: z ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʋteɪk it.  
 hi: z ʋɡəʊɪŋ ðə təmərəʊ.  
 hi: — starts təmərəʊ.  
 hi: z —dʒast ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʋteɪk it.  
 hi: l əv ʋteɪkən it baɪ ðen.  
 hi: l əv bin steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʊwɪks.

TO STATE THAT SOMETHING WILL NOT TAKE PLACE  
 IN THE FUTURE.

ai —ʃaʊnt ʋteɪk it.  
 ai —ʃaʊnt bi: ʋteɪkɪŋ it.  
 ai —wəʊnt ʋteɪk it.  
 ai m —not ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʋteɪk it.  
 ai m —not ʋɡəʊɪŋ ðə təmərəʊ.  
 ai —dəʊnt ʋɡəʊ ðə təmərəʊ.  
 ai —ʃaʊnt əv ʋteɪkən it baɪ ðen.  
 hi: —wəʊnt ʋteɪk it.  
 hi: —wəʊnt bi: ʋteɪkɪŋ it.  
 hi: —lənt ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʋteɪk it.  
 hi: —lənt ʋɡəʊɪŋ ðə təmərəʊ.  
 hi: —daznt ʋɡəʊ ðə təmərəʊ.  
 hi: —wəʊnt əv ʋteɪkən it baɪ ðen.

EXPRESSING ANTERIOR DURATION.

—haʊ lɔŋ əv ju: bi:n ʋhiə?  
 həv —ju: bi:n hiə ʃlɔŋ?  
 —haʊ lɔŋ əv ju: bi:n dʊrɪŋ ʋhæt?  
 ai ʋhɒp ju: hævnt bi:n weɪtɪŋ ʃlɔŋ.



ai v bi'n hie θri: \wizks.

—ai v bi'n hie kwait ə lɔŋ taim.

—ai v bi'n du'ɪŋ θis fə sam taim.

—ai v bi'n weitiŋ fɔ: ju' θri: \auez.

—ai v bi'n weitiŋ fɔ: ju' sins wan ə'klɒk.

—ai v bi'n du'ɪŋ θis sɔ:t əv θɪŋ fə ðə la:st θri: \wizks.

ai —hævnt si:n im fɜ: ə lɔŋ taim.

—it mast bi' kwait ə vʒə: sins ai sɜ: im la:st.

—it \daz si:n ə lɔŋ taim sins ju' wə hie la:st.

## Part IV.

*(A series of Tables by means of which many thousands of simple and current English sentences may be composed with the minimum of conscious effort.)*

In these tables the possibilities of tone-variation are so great that it has been considered advisable to omit the specific tone-marks. The sign ['] generally indicates the syllables on which the "nucleus-tones" [ˊ, ˊ̇, ˊ̈, ˊ̌, ˊ̍, ˊ̎] should be placed.

### TABLE 1A.

Useful selection of 250 verbs and verb-compounds which may be combined with any appropriate infinitives followed by any appropriate complements. A selection of these is given in Table 1B.

Tables 1A and 1B, therefore, when placed side by side, constitute a 2-column Substitution Table<sup>1</sup> producing nearly 20,000 everyday sentences.

### Notes.

1. [tə] is replaced by [tu] when the following word begins with a vowel. *Ex.*—[ai wɒnt tə 'gəʊ], but [ai wɒnt tu 'ɑːsk].
2. The sign [\*] means that [r] is added when the following word begins with a vowel. *Ex.*—[ai d beta 'gəʊ] but [ai d betaɹ 'ɑːsk].
3. Forms 27 to 36 are never followed by [bi:]. *Ex.*—Such combinations as [ai duː biː hɪə] are not used.

<sup>1</sup> See my "100 Substitution Tables" by the same publisher.

4. Forms 113 to 132 are not generally followed by [gou] or [kam]. *Ex.*—Such combinations as [ai m gouij tə gou] are better avoided.

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ai ʃl...      | 27. ai 'du:...               |
| 2. ai ʃənt...    | 28. ai dəunt...              |
| 3. ʃl ai...      | 29. hi' 'daz...              |
| 4. ʃl i'...      | 30. hi' daznt...             |
| 5. ai l...       | 31. də ju'...                |
| 6. ju' l...      | 32. dəunt ju'                |
| 7. hi' l...      | (or dəuntʃu')...             |
| 8. ai wəunt...   | 33. ai 'did...               |
| 9. ju' wəunt...  | 34. ai didnt...              |
| 10. hi' wəunt... | 35. did ju'                  |
| 11. wil ju'...   | (or didʒu')...               |
| 12. wil i'...    | 36. didnt ju'                |
| 13. wəunt ju'    | (or didntʃu')...             |
| (or wəuntʃu')... | 37. 'du:...                  |
| 14. wəunt i'...  | 38. dəunt...                 |
| 15. ai ʃəd...    | 39. 'dəunt 'ju:              |
| 16. ai ʃədnt...  | (or 'dəuntʃu:)               |
| 17. ai d...      | 40. ai kən (or ai kn)...     |
| 18. ju' d...     | 41. ai kənt...               |
| 19. hi' d...     | 42. kən ju' (or knju')...    |
| 20. ai wədnt...  | 43. kənt ju' (or kəntʃu')... |
| 21. ju' wədnt... | 44. ai kəd (or aikt)...      |
| 22. hi' wədnt... | 45. ai kudnt...              |
| 23. wud ju'      | 46. kud ju' (or kədʒu')...   |
| (or wudʒu')...   | 47. kudnt ju'                |
| 24. wud i'...    | (or kudntʃu')...             |
| 25. wədnt ju'    | 48. ai mei...                |
| (or wədntʃu')... | 49. ai mei nɒt               |
| 26. wədnt i'...  | (or ai meint)...             |

50. ai mait...	71. ai m tə...
51. ai maitnt (or ai mait not)...	72. jə tə...
52. ai ms...	73. hi z tə...
53. ai masnt...	74. ai m not tə...
54. ai ɔt tə...	75. jə not tə...
55. ai ɔtnt tə (or ai ɔtntə, or ai ɔt not tə)...	76. hi iznt tə (or hi z not tə)...
56. ɔt ju tə...	77. æm ai tə (or æm ai tə)...
57. ɔtnt ju tə (or ɔtntju tə)...	78. ɔ: ju tə (or ə ju tə...)
58. ai ni:ɔnt...	79. iz i tə...
59. ni:ɔ ju'...	80. ai hæv tə...
60. ai deənt...	81. hi hæz tə...
61. ai ju:st tə (or ai ju:stə)...	82. ai hævnt tə...
62. ai ju:st not tə (or ai ju:snt tə, or ai ju:sntə) <sup>1</sup> ...	83. hi hæznt tə...
63. ju:snt ju tə <sup>2</sup> (or ju:st ju not tə <sup>3</sup> )...	84. hæv ju tə...
64. diɔnt ju ju:s tə <sup>3</sup> ...	85. hævnt ju tə (or hævntju tə)...
65. ai d betə*...	86. hæz i tə...
66. ai d betə not...	87. hæznt i tə...
67. hæɔnt ju betə* (or hæɔntju betə*)...	88. ai dɔunt hæv tə...
68. ai d rə:ðə*...	89. hi daznt hæv tə...
69. ai d rə:ðə not...	90. də ju hæv tə...
70. wudnt ju rə:ðə* (or wudntju rə:ðə*)...	91. dɔunt ju hæv tə (or dɔuntju hæv tə)...
	92. dəz i hæv tə...
	93. daznt i hæv tə...
	94. ai v gɔt tə...
	95. hi z gɔt tə...
	96. ai hævnt gɔt tə...

<sup>1</sup>[ai diɔnt ju:s tə] is also extensively used.

<sup>2</sup>Each of these forms is considered by some speakers to be too pedantic.

<sup>3</sup>This form is considered by some speakers to be inelegant.

97. hi' hæznt got tə...  
 98. hæv ju' got tə  
     (or hæv ju' got tə)...  
 99. hævnt ju' got tə  
     (or hævntfu' got tə)...  
 100. hæz i' got tə  
     (or hæz i' got tə)...  
 101. hæznt i' got tə...  
 102. ai hæd tə...  
 103. ai hædnt tə...  
 104. hæd ju' tə  
     (or hæd ju' tə)...  
 105. hædnt ju' tə  
     (or hædntfu' tə)...  
 106. ai didnt hæv tə...  
 107. did ju' hæv tə...  
 108. didnt ju' hæv tə  
     (or didntfu' hæv tə)...  
 109. ai d got tə...  
 110. ai hædnt got tə...  
 111. hæd ju' got tə  
     (or hæd ju' got tə)  
 112. hædnt ju' got tə  
     (or hædntfu' got tə)...  
 113. ai m gouiŋ tə...  
 114. jo' gouiŋ tə...  
 115. hi' z gouiŋ tə...  
 116. ai m nɒt gouiŋ tə...  
 117. jo' nɒt gouiŋ tə...  
 118. hi' iznt gouiŋ tə...  
 119. ə ju' gouiŋ tə...  
 120. aɪnt ju' gouiŋ tə  
     (or aɪntfu' gouiŋ tə)...  
 121. iz i' gouiŋ tə...  
 122. iznt i' gouiŋ tə...  
 123. ai wəz gouiŋ tə...  
 124. ju' wə gouiŋ tə...  
 125. hi' wəz gouiŋ tə...  
 126. ai wɒznt gouiŋ tə...  
 127. ju' wənt gouiŋ tə...  
 128. hi' wɒznt gouiŋ tə...  
 129. wə ju' gouiŋ tə...  
 130. wənt ju' gouiŋ tə  
     (or wəntfu' gouiŋ tə)...  
 131. wəz i' gouiŋ tə...  
 132. wɒznt i' gouiŋ tə...  
 133. ai fəd laɪk tə...  
 134. ai fudnt laɪk tə...  
 135. ai d laɪk tə...  
 136. ai wudnt laɪk tə...  
 137. ju' d laɪk tə...  
 138. ju' wudnt laɪk tə...  
 139. hi' d laɪk tə...  
 140. hi' wudnt laɪk tə...  
 141. wud ju' laɪk tə  
     (or wudgu' laɪk tə)...  
 142. wudnt ju' laɪk tə...  
 143. wud i' laɪk tə...  
 144. wudnt i' laɪk tə...  
 145. ai fudnt keə tə...  
 146. wud ju' keə tə...  
 147. wudnt ju' keə tə...  
 148. ai v ə gud maind tə...  
 149. ai v ə gud maind nɒt  
     tə...  
 150. ai wɪf i' d...

151. ai wif i' wudnt...	180. ai m səpouzd not tə...
152. ai wif ai kəd...	181. ai m əlaud tə...
153. ai wənt tə...	182. ai m not əlaud tə...
154. ai dount wənt tə...	183. ai m ɔst tə...
155. də ju' wənt tə...	184. ai m not ɔst tə...
156. ai wəntid tə...	185. ai m ɔst not tə...
157. ai didnt wənt tə...	186. ai m laikli tə...
158. did ju' wənt tə...	187. ai m not laikli tə...
159. ai houp tə...	188. ai m ənlakli tə...
160. ai ikspekt tə...	189. ai m fɔ: <sup>1</sup> tə...
161. ai ikspektid tə...	190. ai m fɔ: <sup>1</sup> not tə...
162. ai mi:n tə...	191. ai m baund tə...
163. ai mənt tə...	192. ai m not baund tə...
164. ai fəget tə...	193. ai m baund not tə...
165. ai fəgət tə...	194. ai m eibl tə...
166. ai trai tə...	195. ai m not eibl tə...
167. ai traid tə...	196. ai m təuld tə...
168. ai biɡin tə...	197. ai m təuld not tə...
169. ai biɡæn tə...	198. ai m in ə həri tə...
170. ai m biɡiniŋ tə...	199. it s nesisri (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
171. ai wəz biɡiniŋ tə...	200. it iznt nesisri (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
172. ai əɡri: tə...	201. it s pəsəbl (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
173. ai əɡrid tə...	202. it iznt pəsəbl (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
174. ai m əblaidʒd tə...	203. it s impəsəbl (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
175. ai m not əblaidʒd tə...	204. it s difiklt (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
176. ai m wiliŋ tə...	205. it s i:zi (fə mi') tə <sup>2</sup> ...
177. ai m not wiliŋ tə...	
178. ai m səpouzd tə...	
179. ai m not səpouzd tə...	

<sup>1</sup> or juə.<sup>2</sup> *Alternative forms*: ai faɪnd it nesisri tə, ai dount faɪnd it nesisri tə, etc.<sup>3</sup> {fə mi'} may in all cases be replaced by [fɔ' mi'].

206. it s betə (fə mi') tə<sup>3</sup>...  
 207. it əd bi' betə (fə mi')  
       tə...  
 208. it əd bi' betə (fə mi')  
       nɒt tə...  
 209. it s rait (fə mi') tə...  
 210. it iznt rait (fə mi') tə...  
 211. it wɒdnt bi' rait (fə  
       mi') tə...  
 212. it s rɒŋ (fə mi') tə...  
 213. it s ju:sfl (fə mi') tə<sup>3</sup>...  
 214. it s ju:slis (fə mi') tə<sup>3</sup>...  
 215. it s taim (fə mi') tə...  
 216. ðə z nou nɪd (fə mi')  
       tə...  
 217. ai ɔ:sk im tə...  
 218. ai dɒnt ɔ:sk im tə...  
 219. ai ɔ:sk im nɒt tə...  
 220. ai əlau im tə...  
 221. ai dɒnt əlau im tə...  
 222. ai tel im tə...  
 223. ai dɒnt tel im tə...  
 224. ai tel im nɒt tə...  
 225. ai wɒnt im tə...  
 226. ai dɒnt wɒnt im tə...  
 227. ai laik im tə...  
 228. ai fəd laik im tə...  
 229. ai fudnt laik im tə...  
 230. ai prɪfəɪɪm im tə...  
 231. ai wɪf im tə...  
 232. ai dɒnt wɪf im tə...  
 233. ai get im tə...  
 234. ai dɒnt keə (fɔ:r im)  
       tə...  
 235. ai let im...  
 236. ai dɒnt let im...  
 237. ai meɪk im...  
 238. 'maɪnd ju'...  
 239. 'maɪnd ju' dɒnt...  
 240. teɪk keə nɒt tə...  
 241. dɒnt fəget tə...  
 242. du: traɪ tə...  
 243. du: traɪ nɒt tə...  
 244. ju' maɪt dʒast...  
 245. let s...  
 246. dɒnt let s...  
 247. ai du: ðæt sou z tə...  
 248. ai du: ðæt sou z nɒt tə...  
 249. ai du: ðæt sou ðæt ai  
       kən...  
 250. ai kaɪnt əfɔ:d tə...

<sup>3</sup> *Alternative forms:* ai faɪnd it nesɪsri tə, ai dɒnt faɪnd it nesɪsri tə, etc.

TABLE 1B.

Selection of 80 useful infinitives with appropriate complements. Any of these may be preceded by any of the 250 expressions given in Table 1A, and the resultant combination will always be grammatical and, in most cases, a real English sentence.

Note that most of the expressions contained in Table 1B may be used as imperatives, either exactly as they stand, prefixed by [plɪz] or [dʒʌst], or followed by [plɪz].

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ...gou tə ðə 'steɪn.  | 23. ...'lʊk fɔː ðəm.     |
| 2. ...kʌm 'hiə*.         | 24. ...'θɪŋk əbaʊt ɪt.   |
| 3. ...'teɪk ɪt.          | 25. ...ʌndə'stænd ɪt.    |
| 4. ...'weɪt fɔːr ɪt.     | 26. ...'wɒnt ðəm.        |
| 5. ...'steɪ ðə*.         | 27. ...brɪŋ ɪt 'hiə*.    |
| 6. ...raɪt ə 'leɪə*.     | 28. ...'mɪt ɪm.          |
| 7. ...rɪd ə 'bʊk.        | 29. ...'send ɪt tuː ɪm.  |
| 8. ...spɪk 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ.      | 30. ...rɪ'membə ɪt.      |
| 9. ...get 'ʌp.           | 31. ...'ʌnsə ɪt.         |
| 10. ...bɪ 'hiə*.         | 32. ...'ʌsk fɔːr ɪt.     |
| 11. ...dʊː ðə seɪm 'θɪŋ. | 33. ...ʌsk ə 'kwɛstʃən.  |
| 12. ...'gɪv ɪt tuː ɪm.   | 34. ...faɪnd ə'nʌðə*.    |
| 13. ...'lʊk ət ðəm.      | 35. ...'lʊz wʌn ɒv ðəm.  |
| 14. ...put ɪt 'hiə*.     | 36. ...'fɒu ɪt tuː ɪm.   |
| 15. ...seɪ 'ðæt.         | 37. ...'θæŋk ɪm fɔːr ɪt. |
| 16. ...'tel ɪm.          | 38. ...bɪɡɪn ðɪ 'ʌðə*.   |
| 17. ...'sɪt ɪt.          | 39. ...hɪə ðə 'dɪfrəns.  |
| 18. ...fəɡet 'evrɪθɪŋ.   | 40. ...lɪv ɪt 'hiə*.     |
| 19. ...'hæv wʌn.         | 41. ...əʊpən ðə 'dɔːə*.  |
| 20. ...'θɪŋk sɒv.        | 42. .../ʌt ðə 'wɪndəʊ.   |
|                          | 43. ...sɪt 'daʊn.        |
|                          | 44. ...wɜːk ə'ləʊn.      |



45. .baɪ ˈðæt wən.	64. ...tʃeɪndʒ ðə tuː ˈbʊks.
46. ...fɪl ðə ˈdɪfərəns	65. ...lənd ɪm tuː ə θɪŋ
47. .fɪnʃ ðə ˈfæst ˈpɑːt	• ˈmæθ*.
48. .ˈhelp ɪm wɪð ɪt.	66. .stɑːt ət ˈwʌns.
49. ɪz ɪt ðə ˈmɪnɪŋ	67. .ˈstɒp ðəm
50. ..prəˈnaʊns ɪt prəpəli.	68. .ˈhəʊld ɪt ə mɪnɪt.
51. .ˈsel ɪm wən	69. .ˈlɪv ðeə*
52. ..traɪ ɪt əˈgeɪn.	70. .ˈtʔk tuː ɪm.
53. .ˈkʊl ɪm.	71. ˈbreɪk ɪt.
54. .ˈkʊl ɒn ɪm.	72. .ˈbeɪn ðəm.
55. ɪksˈpleɪn ɪt tuː ɪm.	73. .kæt ɪt ˈɔːf
56. .ˈfɒləʊ ɪm.	74. ˈwɔːk ðeə*.
57. .ˈkɪp wən ɒv ðəm.	75. ˈtʃuːz ðəm
58. ..ˈlɪn tuː ðəm	76. ..ˈfetʃ ɪm wən
59. meɪk ə mɪsˈteɪk	77. ɪl ɪt wɪð ˈwɔːtə*
60. .ˈpeɪ fɔː ðəm.	78. .ˈspɔɪl ɪt.
61. ...trænzleɪt ɪt ɪntu ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ	79. ...bɪˈlɪv ɪt
62. ..ˈjuːz ðəm.	80. .get ɪt ˈdʌn.
63. .əˈreɪndʒ ðə mætə*	

TABLE 2A.

Useful selection of 104 verbs and verb-compounds which may be combined with any appropriate verb in the *-ing* form followed by any appropriate complements. A selection of these is given in Table 2B

Tables 2A and 2B, therefore, when placed side by side, constitute a 2-column Substitution Table producing over 7000 everyday sentences.

*Notes.*

1. The sign [\*] means that [r] is added when the following word begins with a vowel.

2. Forms 1 to 20 are rarely or never followed by such verbs as [bi:], [si:], [hiə\*], [nou], [ʌndəstænd], [faɪnd].

3. Verbs expressing the beginning, continuation and end of an action (e.g. *begin, start, go on, keep on, stop, finish*) rarely combine well with verbs of a similar nature (e.g. *ai begin beginnig it; ai go on startin, etc.*).

1. ai m...	22. ai faɪnt bi'...
2. ai m nɒt...	23. ju' l bi'...
3. ju*...	24. ju' wəʊnt bi'...
4. ju' nɒt...	25. fæl ju' bi'...
5. ə ju' (or ai ju')...	26. faɪnt ju bi'
6. aɪnt ju' (or aɪntfu')...	(or faɪntfu bi)...
7. hi' z...	27. ai fəd bi'...
8. hi' iznt (or hi' z nɒt)...	28. ai fʊdnt bi'...
9. iznt i'...	29. ju' d bi'...
10. wi ə*...	30. ju' wʊdnt bi'...
11. wi ə nɒt...	31. ai mei bi'...
12. aɪnt wi...	32. ai mei nɒt bi'...
13. ðe ə*...	33. ai ms bi'... (and other
14. ðe ə nɒt...	compounds of the
15. aɪnt ðei...	verb <i>to be</i> ).
16. ai wəz...	34. ai əvɔɪd...
17. ai wəznt...	35. ai əvɔɪdɪd...
18. ju' wə*...	36. ai put ɒf...
19. ju' wəznt...	37. ai gou ɒn <sup>1</sup> ...
20. wəznt ju' (or wəzntfu')...	38. ai went ɒn <sup>1</sup> ...
21. ai fl bi'...	39. ai ki:p...

<sup>1</sup> Avoid combining these with [gouɪn] and [kæmɪn].

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 40. ai kept...        | 70. ai heitid...                   |
| 41. ai krip on...     | 71. ai ditest...                   |
| 42. ai kept on...     | 72. ai ditestid...                 |
| 43. ai stop...        | 73. ai indgwi...                   |
| 44. ai stoppt...      | 74. ai indgwid...                  |
| 45. ai liv of...      | 75. ai lav...                      |
| 46. ai left of...     | 76. ai lavd...                     |
| 47. ai finif...       | 77. ai prifo*...                   |
| 48. ai finift...      | 78. ai priford...                  |
| 49. ai giv ap...      | 79. it iznt wəθ wail (mai)*...     |
| 50. ai geiv ap...     | 80. it wəznt wəθ wail<br>(mai)...  |
| 51. ai dount maind... | 81. it s nou ju:s (mai)...         |
| 52. ai didnt maind... | 82. it wəz nou ju:s (mai)...       |
| 53. ai fudnt maind... | 83. it iznt matf ju:s (mai)...     |
| 54. wud ju' maind...  | 84. it wəznt matf ju:s<br>(mai)... |
| 55. wud i' maind...   | 85. it s nou gud (mai)...          |
| 56. ai dount fænsi... | 86. it wəz nou gud (mai)...        |
| 57. ai didnt fænsi... | 87. it iznt matf gud (mai)...      |
| 58. ai kamt help...   | 88. it wəznt matf gud<br>(mai)...  |
| 59. ai kudnt help...  | 89. ai kamt bea*...                |
| 60. ai v dan...       | 90. ikskjuz mai...                 |
| 61. ai stait...       | 91. ai m səpraizd et jɔ'*...       |
| 62. ai staitid...     | 92. ai wandər et jɔ'*...           |
| 63. ai bigin...       | 93. ai bigæn bai...                |
| 64. ai bigæn...       | 94. ai θæŋkt im fə*...             |
| 65. ai laik...        | 95. ai wəz priventid frəm...       |
| 66. ai didnt laik...  | 96. hi' pəsists in...              |
| 67. ai dislaik...     |                                    |
| 68. ai dislaikt...    |                                    |
| 69. ai heit...        |                                    |

\* In all these cases [mai] may be replaced by [jɔ'] and any other possessive words.

\* [jɔ'], [mai], etc., may be replaced by any other possessive word.

97. ai dount laik ði aidia əv...	101. iz ðər eni əbdʒekʃn tə <sup>4</sup> mai...
98. ai didnt θɪŋk əv...	102. ai m ju:st tə <sup>4</sup> ...
99. fɪ z fənd əv...	103. ai m nɒt ju:st tə <sup>4</sup> ...
100. ai rilai ɒn ʃɔ: <sup>3</sup> ...	104. ai kʌnt get ju:st tə <sup>4</sup> ..

TABLE 2B.

Selection of 70 useful verbs in the *ing-form* with appropriate complements. Any of these may be preceded by any of the 104 verbs and verb compounds given in Table 2A, and the resultant combination will always be grammatical and, in most cases, a real English sentence.

1. ...'gouɪŋ ðə <sup>*</sup> .	16. ...'teliŋ ɪm.
2. ...kʌmɪŋ 'hiə <sup>*</sup> .	17. ...'sitiŋ ɪt.
3. ...'teikiŋ ɪt.	18. ...'getɪŋ ðəm.
4. ...'weitiŋ fɔ: ɪt.	19. ...'lukiŋ fɔ: ðəm.
5. ...'steɪŋ ðə.	20. ...'θɪŋkiŋ əbaʊt ɪt.
6. ...'raitiŋ ɪt.	21. ...'briŋɪŋ ɪt 'hiə <sup>*</sup> .
7. ...'rɪdiŋ ðəm.	22. ...'mɪtiŋ ɪm.
8. ...spi:kiŋ 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ.	23. ...'sendɪŋ ɪt tu' ɪm.
9. ...getɪŋ 'ʌp.	24. ...'ɑ:nsəriŋ ðəm.
10. ...bi'ɪŋ 'hiə <sup>*</sup> .	25. ...ɑ:skiŋ 'kwɛstʃənz.
11. ...du:ɪŋ ðə seɪm 'θɪŋ.	26. ...'faɪndɪŋ wʌn.
12. ...'gɪvɪŋ ɪt tu' ɪm.	27. ...'lu:ziŋ ðəm.
13. ...'lukiŋ ət ðəm.	28. ...'fəʊɪŋ ðəm tu' ɪm.
14. ...pu:tiŋ ɪt 'hiə <sup>*</sup> .	29. ...'θæŋkiŋ ɪm.
15. ...seɪɪŋ 'ðæt.	30. ...bi'gɪniŋ ɪt.

<sup>3</sup>[ʃɔ:], [maɪ], etc., may be replaced by any other possessive word.

<sup>4</sup>[tə] is replaced by [tu] when the following word begins with a vowel.

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 31. ...'hiəriŋ it.             | 51. ...'peəriŋ fə ðəm     |
| 32. ...'liviŋ it 'hiə*.        | 52. ...trænz'leitiŋ it.   |
| 33. ...'əʊpniŋ ðəm.            | 53. ...'ju:ziŋ ðəm.       |
| 34. ...'fatiŋ ðəm.             | 54. ...ə'reindəziŋ ðəm.   |
| 35. ...sitiŋ 'daʊn.            | 55. ...tʃeindəziŋ ðəm.    |
| 36. ...'wɜ:kɪŋ æt it.          | 56. ...'lendiŋ ðəm tu im. |
| 37. ...'baɪiŋ ðəm.             | 57. ...sta:tiŋ sɒʊ 'æ:li. |
| 38. ...'finiʃiŋ it.            | 58. ...'stɒpiŋ ðəm.       |
| 39. ...'helpiŋ im.             | 59. ...'houldiŋ ðəm.      |
| 40. ...'lə:niŋ ðəm.            | 60. ...'liviŋ ðeə.*       |
| 41. ...prənaʊnsiŋ it 'prɒpəli. | 61. ...'tʌkiŋ tu im.      |
| 42. ...'seliŋ ðəm.             | 62. ...'breikiŋ it.       |
| 43. ...'traɪiŋ it.             | 63. ...'bə:niŋ ðəm.       |
| 44. ...'kɔ:liŋ im.             | 64. ...'katiŋ it.         |
| 45. ...'kɔ:liŋ ɒn im.          | 65. ...'wɜ:kɪŋ ðeə.*      |
| 46. ...ɪk'spleiniŋ it tu im.   | 66. ...tʃu:ziŋ ðəm.       |
| 47. ...'fəloʊiŋ im.            | 67. ...'fetʃiŋ it.        |
| 48. ...'ki:pɪŋ ðəm.            | 68. ...'filiŋ ðəm.        |
| 49. ...'lisiŋ tu it.           | 69. ...'spɔɪliŋ it.       |
| 50. ...'meikiŋ it.             | 70. ...getiŋ ðəm 'dan.    |

